

# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22, 1882.—TWELVE PAGES.

**Clyton H. Snook.**

Throughout the Gulf States this week generally fair weather, with a falling Barometer, cool nights and mornings, changeable temperature.

Special for the week: Fancy Plush Top Tables, (something new) Ladies French Plate Armories, Satin Wool Lined Chiffoniers, elegant Buffets, bevel Glass, Tennessee Marble, handsome Pillow Leg Dining Tables, heavy Leather Dining Chairs, hand-buffed Éthétique Parlor Suites, Pier and Mantel Glass, very cheap Hand-made Chamber Suites, only ones in Atlanta, Silk, Plush and Leather Lounges, Plain and Folding Parlor Suites, the entire wood work covered with Plush, hand-painted Satin Back Sofas and Chairs, elegant Turkish Suites in Oriental covering, elegant Grand Rapids Chamber Suites in Walnut, Mahogany, Bird's-Eye, Maple and Ebony. These goods mentioned above were purchased to meet the wants of parties in search of strictly first-class Furniture, and to prevent parties, contemplating ordering their goods direct from the factories, from doing so. The risk of breakage and damage is a feature seldom thought of, and which is beautifully illustrated by a specimen now in the Central railroad depot of an elegant \$300 glass, shivered into smithereens, ordered direct by a gentleman living on Peachtree street. P. H. Snook  
7 and 9 Marietta street.

The best \$55 Dressing Case Suite in the South; the only \$18 Chamber Suit in Atlanta; the finest \$50 Plush Suite in Atlanta; the only \$1.50 Spring Bed in Atlanta; the only \$3.50 Marble Table in Atlanta; the only \$8 Woven Wire Mattress in Atlanta; the only \$75 Toilet Suite, complete, in Atlanta; the only \$10 Mantel Glass in Atlanta; the only \$16.50 Walnut, glass-door Book-case in Atlanta. The only place in Atlanta you can find a full and complete stock, all grades furniture, at prices in full accord with the times, is at the Cheapest Furniture House in Ga. The above list only enumerates a few leading articles, the prices of which may be copied by houses that seldom originate a method, the goods they can not get.

The Cheapest Furniture House in Ga.

Atlanta, Ga., October 20th.—Our friend and competitor, Mr. A. J. Miller, advertises a "grand opening" on Thursday night, Oct. 24th, 1882. Now, in order to encourage his enterprise and give the people two grand displays on the same night;

(Competition is the life of trade.)

I have concluded to throw open my warerooms on the same night, so that the public can see the two handsomest stocks of elegant and decorative furniture ever seen in the South. And if my Savannah friend shows the finest ware-rooms I will try to show a stock of goods that will astonish our visitors and do credit to the trade.

(You pay your money and take your choice.)

I hail with pleasure his efforts to build up and maintain a taste for the finest furniture and not art in the decoration of homes. It is a work that that I have labored for years and I greet a co-worker with joy even if he brings competition. Let everybody come out and see the two great furniture houses in a blaze of brilliancy. It will be worth your while.

(A fine display for the good of the public.)

Way Side Notes.—Out of a possible \$350,000 worth of Furniture sold in Atlanta last year, T. C. F. H. L. G. certainly sold \$226,000, fully \$50,000 of the remaining amount, representing close buying customers, called once, thrice, and frequently three times, but owing to the constant rush could not be waited upon and were forced to go elsewhere, paying from 20 to 25 per cent more for what they wanted. A way-faring man though a fool need not stumble into any other furniture house in Atlanta or elsewhere and expect to be happy and prosperous if they were induced to buy their goods without calling on

P. H. Snook,

7 and 9 Marietta street.

**J. M. High.**  
HIGH'S.

Errors are very common even in this the enlightened age of the nineteenth century. The most palpable mistakes, people commit in trading, never shopping around, visiting a certain store, paying the most exorbitant prices asked by the dealer. We insist that you visit us, it will cost you nothing, it may save you hundreds. The great fall boom has now begun. Our store is packed with redhot bargains. Drug store profits have no hold with us. Dry goods palaces and palatial fronts cannot compete with our small expense. Buying for cash and selling for cash leave no room for leakages, thereby making the Popular and Progressive Cash House of High's the true spot at which to buy Dry Goods.

Red hot bargains this week.

Silks! Silks! Silks!—Black Gros Grains, special value, 1.00, 1.10, 1.25, 1.35, 1.60 and 1.90. Black Cashmores, sublimes, 1.50, 1.25, 2.10. Black Rhadames at 1.00. Splendid Surahs 1.00. Satin Marvilleaux, extra quality, 1.00 to 2.50. 5,000 yards new and rich Brocades and Ottomans at fully 5 per cent less than elsewhere.

Red hot bargains this week.

Colored Surahs 50c. Good Dress Silks 75c. 3,000 yards Colored Gros Grain Silks at 1.00 and 1.25, 2,000 yards very heavy Marvilleaux, new colors, at 1.50, worth 2.00. 1,500 yards lovely Ottoman Silks. Beautiful Brocades and Moires, all colors. Remnants Silks Half Price.

Red hot bargains this week.

Dress Goods! Dress Goods! 5,000 yards double width Cashmores, 25c, worth 40. 8,000 yards 38 in. all-wool Cashmores, all colors, at 40c, worth 60c. Satin Solides, Flannels, Chuddah Cloths, Berches, Serges, Imperial Suitings, Cashmere Embroidered Suits. Chuddah m-broidered Suits at 17.50, worth 24.00. 5,000 yards Dress Goods 10 cents.

Red hot bargains this week.

5,000 yards Cashmores 10 cents, 5,000 yards double-fold Worsted at 15c, worth 25c. 6,000 yards Shoodahs at 12c. 10,000 yards assorted Dress Goods 15 to 25c. 5 cases Stripes and Plaids. 5 cases Brocades 20 to 28 cents.

Red hot bargains this week.

Gilbert's 58 in. Dress Flannels at 65c. 44 in. Chuddah Cloth at 65c, worth 1.40. Black Cashmores, all grades, in blue, jet and dead black, all-wool at 40, 42, 45, 50, 60, 75, 80, 90, 1.00.

Red hot bargains this week.

New Velvets, Brocaded Velvets, Plushes, and full line Velveteens.

Red hot bargains this week.

Dress Ornaments and Braids.

Red hot bargains this week.

Cloaks and Wraps

Red hot bargains this week.

Hosiery Stock.—10,000 dozen new Hosiery just opened, mostly girls. Prices just half. Misses Fancy Cotton Hose 10, 12, 15, 18, 20c. Misses regular extra long at 25c. Solids at 25c. Misses Fancy Stripes at 25c.

HIGH'S.

48 Whitehall street.

**J. M. High.**  
HIGH'S.

Ladies' Hose—Full regular clocked Balbriggan at 25c, worth 40c. Oil boiled Cardinal Hose at 35 cts. Fancy Striped at 35c. Derby Ribbed 25c. Pin Striped 35 cents. Arundels, fancy styles, at 38, 40, 45, 50 to 60 cents.

Red hot bargains this week.

Gents' Half Hose—250 dozen English colored half Hose, worth 50c anywhere, at 33c.

Red hot bargains this week.

Knit Underwear. Ladies' Vests and Pants at 50, 60, 75, 85, 1.00. Lambs wool 1.25, 1.50, 1.75. Children's Vests, Child's Medicated Vests, Hand Knit Vests, Cardinal Vests, Ladies, Misses and Child's Union Vests.

Red hot bargains this week.

Kid Gloves! Kid Gloves! 300 Jouvan's 3 button Kid Gloves at 50c, worth 1.25. 200 dozen 6 button Real Kid Gloves at 1.00, worth 1.85. 90 dozen beautiful Bernhardt Kids 1.25, worth 2.00. 125 dozen Foster 5 hook Kids at 1.00; 7 hook 1.00. Ladies should certainly examine this department.

Red hot bargains this week.

Flannels! Flannels!—White, all wool, 25, 28, 30, 40, 43, 45, 50 Red—15, 18, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 150 pieces new Basket Flannels at 50c.

Red hot bargains this week.

Notions! Notions!—Most complete stock in the city. Many jobs in combs, brushes and buttons, 50,000 dozen new buttons, every color, 5 cases best 10c Cotton Flannels, 150 pieces Canton Flannel, all grades, 5 cases Barker Bleaching at 10c, 12c, 14c, 15c, 18c, 20c, 20,000 yards 10x4 Utica Sheeting at 30c, worth 40c, 5 case sheetings and pillar casings, 15,000 yards pretty Prints at 5c, new Satines, Cambries and Momies, Lonsdale Cambries at 12c.

Red hot bargains this week.

10,000 yards Illusions at 5c, worth 15c, 8,000 Moire Ribbons at 5c, 2,500 7-inch Rubber Combs 5c.

Red hot bargains this week.

New collars, scarfs, ties, fishches, 1,000 dozen linen handkerchiefs at 5c, worth 10c, 500 dozen ladies' hemstitched handkerchiefs 10c, 12c, 15c, 18c, 20c, 600 dozen printed bordered handkerchiefs at 10 and 15c, 5,000 yards extra nainsook checks 12c, worth 20c, 169 dozen linen towels at 10 and 12c, 200 dozen towels at 15c, 17c, 19c, 20c, 300 dozen 46-inch huck and damask towels cheap, at 40c, to close at 25c.

Red hot bargains this week.

Table Linens! Linens!—Damasks 25c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c, 90c, 1.00, turkey reds 50c, 65c, 75c, 90c.

Red hot bargains this week.

Napkins! Doyles! Crashes and Cloths!—A beautiful lot shawls, 1,000 pieces white 10x4 blankets from auction worth 4.00, for 2.50.

Red hot bargains this week.

Close, shrewd buyers will find many attractions this week at HIGH'S.

"CURESTONE ECHOES."

Caught on the Wing

—BY—

"THE MAN ABOUT TOWN"

—AND—

Sent Flying Through

THE CONSTITUTION.

ATLANTA, October 20, 1882.

About a year ago Messrs. Nelson, Barker & Co., representing Northern capital, established themselves in Atlanta and offered to lend money on farms lands I met one of the firm yesterday—and he said:

"We have already loaned about \$1,000,000 on Georgia farms, and are now lending at the rate of about \$100,000 a month."

"What section of the state has borrowed most largely?"

"The southern. We have sixty-five land agents in Georgia, and the agents in Sanderville and Taber have loaned more money than any others. There is comparatively little money loaned on North Georgia farms. We continue to lend all that is wanted provided proper security is given. The demand remains about the same."

That sounds pretty bad, don't it? The arms of the state mortgaged for a million dollars, and new mortgages being recorded at the rate of one hundred thousand dollars a month! The interest paid on these loans is 8 per cent, but including commissions, etc., will run above 10 per cent. So that the farmers send through this one company \$100,000 in interest every year, outside of the state's, and the interest account is increasing at the rate of \$100,000 a month.

But, as bad as this is, it is much better that the old system under which the farmers ran an account and paid, as Commissioner Henderson stated officially, an average of 34 percent interest on the supplies and fertilizers they bought. A farmer who bought \$2,000 worth of supplies paid the commission merchant \$3,000, while he pays the money-lesser less than \$2,400. To one he mortgaged his crop—to the other his land. Both plans are ruinous. The true system is to raise your own provisions and then neither buy on credit nor borrow the cash to pay with."

Here's a good one on Brown and Toombs. During the days when two Georgians fought each other bitterly, a friend of General Toombs said to that gentleman: "You'd better let Brown alone. He never fails in anything." He'll rise right up and lead the procession of saints to the golden gates." "Well," said Toombs, "he may. But whenever the Lord sees that procession coming, he will be mighty quick to give the command: Head of column to the left—march!"

A leading orange-grower just back from Florida tells me that the orange crop will be very short this year—a vast number of new trees come into bearing, but the old trees will not produce more than half a crop. It takes an orange tree two years to mature, and the season before last was the worst ever known for oranges! In spite of this, he said the Floridians were prospering finely. "We have a great many men getting rich there, and in a few years fashionable summer resorts will find the Florida folks quite wealthy. Floridians are men who have gone into the state in the past twelve or fifteen years." A very large winter business is anticipated this season. My informant said: "There are new lines of river steamers established, new hotels built, and unheralded unexplored sections opened up. There are now regions for the road and gun that guarantee the best sport."

Money has never "talked" so loudly as in the candle-speer race in the ninth. The argument of the case has taken the shape of wagers and speculation as to the result has become speculations in more senses than one. As betting is made the test let us see how the bets stand.

To begin with it may be remarked that never in the history of book-marking has it been so hard for "money that talks" to find the money that are equally loquacious in another part of the district. Money in the mountain counties cried aloud for money in the lower counties to cover it, and when the ultra-modern money passed through Rabun Gap to cover the hard-earned shekels of that rugged region, it was only to find that they had passed through the lavish lures of the 15th s. Men, actually corpulent with cash, travelled the district looking up dealers in election fixtures, and in turn being sought by the very men they were seeking. The press of the district teen with the most intricate and inviting bets, and with acceptances of complicated and desperate wagers from the other side—varied with announcements that the national banks of the district, and other designated depositories are replete with carries' money and forfeits. "Put up or shut up," is the accepted shibboleth of both sides. Mr. Lawrence Gant, the meanwhile searching the back of his neck on his coat collar with great earnestness, says: "Whenever a Speer man offers to bet there is a rush made for him." Mr. Peter Lawshe, wher. Mr. Gant in the pride of a rich dad, alludes to "the fifth-sweating behemoth," say the Speer men can't find the Candler-blowers."

The campaign of betting is about as follows:

1st. Mr. Jimmy Sanders gazing over the rim of the district from the foreign heights of Elberton, and shading his eyes with that famous white hat that in several campaigns has been a helmet of Navarre to the followers of Speer, is reported to have remarked casually that he would bet \$500 Speer's majority would exceed 2,000 votes. Telegram from Athens, with information that he would bet \$1,000 on Speer. Candler men, regardless of the drop of 2,000 majority seek the bank to cover Mr. Hodgeson's money but do not find it. Mr. Sanders says he didn't say it.

Mr. T. A. Hodgeson from his emporium seat in one of the Washington departments writes a letter, containing an allusion to a national bank, offering to bet from \$100 to \$500 on Speer. Candler men, regardless of the drop of 2,000 majority seek the bank to cover Mr. Hodgeson's money but do not find it. Mr. Hodgeson reaches Athens with a national bank of his own, and walks into the banner office with the money, being described by Mr. Gant in a moment of relenting as "somewhat pale young man." The Candler men "despairing," Mr. Gant says, of finding Mr. Hodgeson, has gone off to look up some body else. A new Candler man, however, covers Mr. Hodgeson's money, and still another Candler man offers to cover \$500 more. Mr. Hodgeson is reported to have not desired any more.

4th. A Candler man proposes a tabulated bet of ten counties carried by Speer before, and offers to bet \$200 each on their going for Candler now, with \$90 that Hall gives Candler a bigger majority than Clarke gives Speer, and \$100 that Candler beats Speer. Mr. Bell C. Martin telegraphs that he will take all the bets. Mr. W. H. Jones moves out of Athens searching for Mr. Martin. After several days he telegraphs that Mr. Martin will not put up the money.

5th. Mr. Bill Jones had a lively afternoon in Gainesville, on his return from Mr. Martin's home. Casually mentioning in the presence of Mr. Harrison Martin that Candler would be elected, Mr. Martin asked him if he had a \$100 bill about him that thought so too. Mr. Jones replied affirmatively, and \$200 was laid away to rest until November 8th. Mr. Jones after this episode might have ventured no more opinions, but he didn't feel disturbed and so remarked in the presence of Mr. Peter Lawshe that Candler would get a bigger majority in Hall than Speer in Clarke. Mr. Lawshe asked if he had another \$100 bill that agreed with this estimate. Mr. Jones replied that he had his pockets full of them and produced one, which was covered and laid away. Mr. Joe Brown of Flower Branch, then tossed a \$30 gold piece in the air and remarked that it believed Speer would be elected. When it fell it fell upon a \$20 bill.

Yours, THE MAN ABOUT TOWN.

THE HORSE GUARDS RETURN.

LONDON, October 21.—The Horse Guards, who have just returned from Egypt, marched through the city to-day and were everywhere welcomed with great enthusiasm.

**LIGHT MELANGE.**

FROM GRAVE TO GAY—FROM LIVE-  
LY TO SEVERE.

What Made Them Stop—A Fable from Puck—the Sunflower Useful as Well as Aesthetic—In a Thrilling Predicament—The Rothschild's Wealth—Mrs. Langtry's Beauty.

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## THE HUB'S WHEELS.

JESY BOSTON AND THE BRIGHT BICYCLE.

City on Wheels—Seven Hundred Passenger Trains &amp; Day—The History of the Steel Steed—Pierre B Lallement's Invention—Colonel Pops' Plaus—A Hazardous Undertaking.

Special Correspondence of The Constitution.

Boston, October 12, 1882.

Boston is literally a city on wheels. More people are supposed to ride here than anywhere else on earth, and I am not surprised, for they have better facilities for doing so. I noted the other day that several hundred trains went in and out of the city, without giving the number exactly. The railroad editor of the Herald tells me that every day not less than seven hundred passenger trains go out and come into Boston every day. This is simply enormous, but serves to show just how much life these people have. They move around in a hurry, and are not lazy by a great deal. If the freight trains were added to the estimate above, I suppose the figures would reach fully one thousand, and then the horse-cars; my! they seem literally without number, and this system of trains is said to be unsurpassed on the continent. This may be so, but it is badly mixed to a stranger, especially one too timid to ask questions. Belonging to his latter class of modest individuals, it is no wonder that I suffer here in the eastern metropolis.

But the most interesting thing on wheels are the bicycles. Go where I will, these small, graceful machines are always seen, propelled with evident ease over these streets and roads, by far the handsomest, cleanest streets in the country that I have ever seen. The history of bicycles is indeed and truly a most interesting one, and the day is rapidly approaching when a cheap, easy and healthful means of locomotion, the bicycle will step to the front and claim to the first position in popular favor.

Here the time has long ago been reached when it touched the people as being a grand invention, and now if you ask who it is that uses bicycles, I answer at once, everybody, but everybody in reality, but every class of people. Business men and clerks living out of town mount their dainty steeds of steel and spinning away over the streets at from ten to twelve miles—anthing under, nearly—an hour, and the invigoration is simply splendid. You never have been on a bicycle? No? Well get one. They are to ride, safe, and altogether lovely to cultivate any man, or woman, for matter, who will try it. Women here ride tricycles, a pretty machine on three that requires no balancing, and which is very extensively. The foot power is the same as a bicycle, and requires no exertion; and being absolutely free from possible chance to take a "header," it is wonder that for timid men and ladies, the cycle is a growing necessity. The great question naturally presents itself, since cycles are such wonderful machines, why haven't they been invented long ago. I won't try to answer that, because it's none of my business. I only know that it is a machine looked upon everywhere as a staple as well as standard vehicle, and that the idea which has obtained that the bicycle is only good for sport, has gone to the rear. A number of ministers use them, and physicians also. In England, the home of the bicycle, professionals everywhere use them. Letter carriers, too, make their rounds mounted on bicycles, and they now carry mail throughout the realm in every man's house. Send a letter to a man in England living in the country or towns, and the man on the bicycle wheels it right up his front door. In addition to being a wonderful saving of leg power to the carriers who walk, it saves time and a lot of it. In every country, thousands of bicycles are being sold every year, and every month finds the number swelling. At first they were not so thought of save by the young men who used them for sport, but now that they are known to be thoroughly practical, whenever roads are good enough, everybody is anxious for a bicycle. And strange to say, the exercise is so fascinating, as well as invigorating, that the novelty never wears off, as did with the old-fashioned velocipede. I remember how I used to tug and sweat my senses out on a velocipede, but that was long years ago.

## HISTORY OF BICYCLES.

The Columbia bicycle is the only popular machine in America, made here in Boston by the Pope company. I had the pleasure of an introduction to Col. Pope the other day, who gave me a most interesting sketch of the history of bicycles as well as that of the old-fashioned velocipede. In 1866, a Frenchman named Pierre Lallement, who had worked in a velocipede factory in Paris, came to this country. He had seen and ridden the drasines, a peculiar and awkward arrangement of two wheels which a man straddled and propelled with his feet on the ground. Lallement conceived the idea first of applying the crank movement to the forward wheel of the drasine, and succeeded in getting one to work that way, though no practical use was ever made of it in France. While looking for work in New Haven, he made the first crank velocipede and rode it in the streets there, creating, of course, great excitement as well as interest. The ever watchful Yankees soon saw in with the Frenchman, and the two took out a patent on this crank application in November, 1866. Soon after Lallement left Paris, enterprise Frenchmen commenced to make velocipedes, and the industry soon grew, developing larger proportions each year until the form of the present bicycle was reached. The Franco-Prussian war put a stop to the business in France, and the attention of Americans was called to the possibilities of the velocipe. It has grown up within four years in England; so that now the manufacturers there have about all they can do to supply this year's demand, and the tricycles are numbered by many thousands, embracing the best class of the community. Old gentlemen, middle-aged gentlemen, professional men, merchants, and many ladies, are now using them daily.

If the tricycle business is just born in this country we may say that the bicycle business is still only in its infancy; for we as old riders know that if others knew of the value and importance of the bicycle to us individually, when there are hundreds of them in use now, there would be thousands.

A prominent bicyclist of fifty years of age, and a Doctor of Divinity, came to me a little while since, with an anxious look on his face, inquiring how many years he would be able to ride the bicycle, as he could not bear the thought of having to give up the pleasure of the bicycle while he lived. I assured him that if he kept his health he could enjoy the bicycle at least twenty years more, and then he could take up the tricycle. At that assurance a happy smile broke over his face, and he went away rejoicing.

Another gentleman came to me the other day, and said, "Colonel, I can give you the strongest recommendation that ever was written on the value of a bicycle. When I came to you first to inquire about this machine I had not slept two consecutive hours for twelve years. I had tried boating, horse-back riding, hunting, farming, and various other means of exercise, to find relief; but it did not come. I learned to ride the bicycle, and found almost immediate improvement; and now that I am a regular road-rider, every day taking this exercise of the American mechanics; for during the year the velocipede rage is this country more than a thousand inventions were tested for the perfection and improvement of the velocipede; so that the English mechanics, in developing the velocipede into the modern bicycle, were assisted greatly by the American mechanics."

The invention of the bicycle was the application of the steel and rubber tire; making of the suspension with its wire spokes and steel steel framework; the large front wheel, and the small rear wheel, and the chain, using

in size of the rear wheel; or, nipple and lock-nut spokes; enlarged spokes for direct action; movable saddle; slotted cranks for adjustment; leg guard; bifurcated fork over rear wheel, and many others—these were the things which contributed largely to the success of the bicycle.

The first makers of any importance in England were the Coventry machinists company. They took into their employ the late Mr. Starley, who made some of the most important improvements made in perfecting the bicycle. This concern was established by a few capitalists in Coventry, for the purpose of giving work to a large class of men who had been thrown out of employment by the introduction of American manufactures, and the depressing times. Out from this firm have grown many of the most important bicycle and tricycle makers of England.

The first bicycles publicly exhibited in this country were shown at the Centennial exhibition in Philadelphia. They were looked at with wondering eyes by thousands of people, who could not believe that any but a skilled acrobat could ever balance himself on one of them. I remember my own impression as I gazed upon them, wondering if it could be possible that any man, unless he were a skilled gymnast, could balance himself on one of them.

During the summer of 1877 an English gentleman, Mr. John Harrington, now known as the maker of the Arab bicycle and cradle spring, was a guest at my house for several months. Filled with enthusiasm for the possibilities of the bicycle in this country, he caused one to be made, at an expense of over \$300 and two months' time. It was brought to my house and I learned to ride, with him as my instructor. Having proved to my own satisfaction that the bicycle was a practical thing, I ordered eight through our correspondent in England. These arrived early in January, 1878. After still further examination and practical use of them I decided to go into the bicycle business, and immediately took measures for the manufacture of them in this country.

The first bicycles we turned out were finished during the summer and fall of that year. There were only fifty in the first lot, and we sold less than fifty more imported ones; so that our total business for the year was only ninety-two bicycles. Not a very encouraging outlook, for the balance-sheet showed many thousands' loss!

Soon after ordering our first bicycles from England we learned that the house of Cunningham & Co. had been organized for the purpose of importing and selling bicycles. They received their first machines in November, so that in point of time they were the first to offer them for sale in this country.

The early pioneers had scarcely commenced the bicycle business when owners of patents appeared on every side, demanding royalties for the use of their inventions. We found that either we must take out license under these patents, or obtain control of them by purchase.

We investigated carefully, through eminent counsel, these different patent claims of numerous owners; and wherever we found the claims to be good and valid we either bought or took out license under the patents, so that gradually we have been obliged to pay tribute to more than forty patents; and these patents, all massed now under one ownership, derive a reasonable royalty (which is very much less than it would have been under separate ownership) from those who are licensed under them. Had these patents remained in the hands of the original owners the business would have been so much hampered that no one of us would have been warranted in going on with it. In fact, until the patents came into our hands, Cunningham & Co. were seriously contemplating the abandonment of the business. They have frequently borne testimony that it was the salvation of the business that the ownership of these patents came under our control.

These different owners demanded royalties ranging from \$1.00 to \$10.00 each; and in one instance not only demanded \$10.00 royalty, but \$100,000 for the patent; so that we have been obliged to invest large capital in these patents, and the royalties that we receive are only a small return for the great outlay that we have made.

It was a great and hazardous undertaking to embark capital in the bicycle business when the public were so prejudiced against them, remembering the total failure of the velocipede craze of earlier days. With one hand we had to create a demand, and with the other create the supply; with no material at hand suitable for the work; with no mechanics familiar with bicycle construction—all having to be educated and trained to the business.

There was no rolling-mill in the country that would at first undertake to roll the steel tires; and it was only by giving a large order for in excess of the demand that at last a rolling-mill would consent to undertake to roll the fellows. We had the same difficulty with back bones, forks, rubber tires, and almost everything else that entered into the construction of the bicycle, which a man straddled and propelled with his feet on the ground. Lallement conceived the idea first of applying the crank movement to the forward wheel of the drasine, and succeeded in getting one to work that way, though no practical use was ever made of it in France. While looking for work in New Haven, he made the first crank velocipede and rode it in the streets there, creating, of course, great excitement as well as interest. The ever watchful Yankees soon saw in with the Frenchman, and the two took out a patent on this crank application in November, 1866. Soon after Lallement left Paris, enterprise Frenchmen commenced to make velocipedes, and the industry soon grew, developing larger proportions each year until the form of the present bicycle was reached. The Franco-Prussian war put a stop to the business in France, and the attention of Americans was called to the possibilities of the velocipe. It has grown up within four years in England; so that now the manufacturers there have about all they can do to supply this year's demand, and the tricycles are numbered by many thousands, embracing the best class of the community. Old gentlemen, middle-aged gentlemen, professional men, merchants, and many ladies, are now using them daily.

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The invention of the bicycle was the application of the steel and rubber tire; making of the suspension with its wire spokes and steel steel framework; the large front wheel, and the small rear wheel, and the chain, using

I was broken down in health, and had concluded to give up the ministry, until my health was restored by the use of the bicycle. Now my people are building a new church, and I am in the ministry for life. This is the class of testimonies that "come to us every day."

I submit what Col. Pope says, and leave it to THE CONSTITUTION's readers if it is not a valuable lesson. There are now in the Union about 3,000 bicycles in use, the greater portion being made by the Pope company. They turn out every year machines of all classes, and are increasing the capacity all the time.

There are a number, in fact, a great many bicycle clubs over the country, some of them composed of the best citizens of standing and wealth, and frequent runs are made among the numbers together. A late number of the Century contained a deeply interesting article on "A Wheel Around the Hub," which was widely read. A few days ago a Boston club made 120 miles in one day with ease, none of them being more than ordinary riders. In the south our roads are not as good, usually, as they are here, but they are getting better, and consequently the sale of bicycles there is every day growing. There is a good club already in Macon, and one in Atlanta, I believe.

C. T. L.

## DRIVEN TO DEATH.

A Young Domestic Writes an Affecting Letter to Her Betrayer and then Takes Poison.

PHILADELPHIA, October 21.—A case of peculiar interest was yesterday investigated by Deputy Coroner Powers. Maggie McNeil, aged twenty three years, employed as a domestic in the family of J. M. McFetridge, 139 Howard street, died on Sunday evening under circumstances of a suspicious character. On Friday last the girl complained of pain in her head, and vomited freely. She was suffering from a severe attack of cholera morbus. Maggie continued to sink, until death finally relieved her of pain. There was no suspicion of foul play until Sunday afternoon when Mrs. McFetridge found the following letter on the bureau in the room occupied by the girl.

"PHILADELPHIA—Dear Sam: I write you these few lines to bid you goodbye. I am not able to bear this sad life any longer. I pray that God may forgive you all that you have made me do. I am a bad, miserable creature. I cannot stand it any longer. I trust by the time you get this my sorrows will be over. The cup of poison is ready to drink, and I hope it will finish its work soon. I trust that God will forgive me. I know He is merciful and forgiving, and I trust He will forgive you and reward you for your goodness. I have met in heaven. Dear Sam, it is with love to you that has made me do this. Good-bye, dear, and may God bless you. Pray God to forgive me."

No signature was attached.

In her testimony before the deputy coroner yesterday Mrs. McFetridge said that while the girl was vomiting she called the name "Samuel," and several times cried "poison." The letter was directed to Samuel McCleary, of 424 Diamond street, who declined to visit the dying girl when he was called. Maggie had been paid by a young man supposed to be Mr. McCleary, who frequently called to see her while she was in the employ of McFetridge. In another letter which the girl wrote in August last she alludes to her betrayer keeping out of her way and continues:

"I can forgive you all now and I hope God will forgive you. I pray that you may never have the power to lead any one as far astray as you have led me. . . . I am suffering now but I hope it is for the best. Just now I am not able to bear this sad life any longer. I trust that God will forgive me. I know He is merciful and forgiving, and I trust He will forgive you and reward you for your goodness. I have met in heaven. Dear Sam, it is with love to you that has made me do this. Good-bye, dear, and may God bless you. Pray God to forgive me."

The case was continued for McLeary's evidence.

## THE ARLINGTON ESTATE.

The Supreme Court Likely to Confirm the Claim of the Lee Heirs.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—A case involving the title to the Arlington estate, in which the National Cemetery is located, is now under argument in the United States supreme court. Some of the best lawyers who have studied it are of the opinion that the United States will sustain the claim of the Lee heirs. The decision of the court below, which affirms the title of the Lee heirs, is to the effect that Secretary Stanton declined to permit the representatives of General Lee to tender money in payment of the direct tax, for the failure to pay which the land was sold and although which sale the government secures its only title. Secretary Stanton maintained that a rebel could not be permitted to tender the money by proxy. Never shall I marry any man. I will stay here for sometime, and then I will go back to my dear old home, and there hope to spend the rest of my days better than I have done. My life is only a burden to me now. I would most willingly give it up."

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## GEORGIA NEWS.

WHAT THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE ARE DOING, AND SAYING.

Judge Brannah's Career—American Charcoal Association—Attempt to Start a Public Library in Dawson—Elberton Personalities—Judge Stewart in Henry County.

Special Correspondence of The Constitution.

ALBANY, October 20.—Yesterday afternoon, another one of Albany's old and time-honored citizens, Mr. Edward Richardson, was borne to his last resting place. He died after a brief illness, at the ripe age of seventy-two years, his death following that of his life-time contemporary in Albany, Mr. Merrick Barnes, by less than a week. The deceased came to Albany in 1842, and has been identified with the town ever since. Like Mr. Barnes he was a northern man by birth, having been born in Connecticut in the year 1812. For many years previous to the war he was postmaster in Albany, and continued to hold the office until ousted by the Grant administration in 1869. Since then he has been connected with the Southern express company, in whose service he was a faithful and laborious worker up to within a day or two of his death. He leaves a widow and two married daughters.

A good deal of interest still prevails in the country around Albany, as well as in all attributable to the abnormally dry and heat late, which however, is being broken this morning by a cold and steady rain. Dr. W. A. Strother, one of our most prominent and popular physicians, has been ill for several days, but was pronounced to be better yesterday.

The dispatch of criminal business in the superior court this week by his honor Judge Wooten, has been unusually rapid and satisfactory, and in little time has disposed of the cases in the matter of jail fees and other incidental expenses. One murder case has been tried. The State vs. George Crane colored, charged with whipping his ten year old child to death, an account of which I sent you several months ago, which resulted in a verdict of guilty with a recommendation to mercy by the jury. He will doubtless receive a lifetime sentence, combining a most exemplary degree of punishment with another equally severe quantity by the way, very often sorely tested at the bar. Judge Wooten's rulings have rarely failed to give general satisfaction.

Although greatly hampered and impeded by a sick bar and other embarrassments, it is but just to say, that Judge Wooten has done more or less solid work in the way of clearing off the rear of an over-crowded docket, than has been done at any session of court in this county for a number of years past. To be able to say which is the right judgment to one in white hands the scales of justice have been so recently and wisely lodged.

## THE CONGRESSIONAL WAR.

The withdrawal of the Hon. D. B. Harrell from the congressional race in the third district occasions some little comment and speculation down here, the general opinion being that the dispensers of the Hubbell fund have become somewhat inactive since Stephen's majority was gained. Whether Harrell has and has been abundantly said during the term of Judge Harrell and his position, it cannot be denied or doubted that the district would have secured in him in case of his election an able representative and a worthy man. Whether Turner's republican opponent, Wessellowsky, (that is the correct reading of the jaw-breaking patronymic you have been wrestling with for the past three months, though he may think it is fast changing to gizelle-out) is a safe bet is also a question of doubt. He published a number of appointments to speak in various towns in the district, beginning yesterday with Fort Gaines, though what measure of success he meets with, or is likely to meet with, I am unable to say. Turner appears to be carrying on a very quiet campaign below here, and very little is heard from him. It is presumed that he or his friends would have done a little squeaking before this had things been going anyways away.

## THE WILD LAND TAX.

The wild land tax act of September, 28, 1881, occasions a great deal of trouble and much unfavorable comment among owners and agents of such lands down here. The reason given for the passage of such an act, viz., to require the return and payment of such to be made in the counties where the lands lies are not very clear nor satisfactory. The small pittance that accrues to each county, from this source in the way of taxes, is too inconsiderable to justify the contention ground along. The idea of getting in a few thousand dollars to tax receivers and collectors by the owners of scattered lots, together with the fee for the affidavits required in many cases amounts to more than the state and county tax combined. Some one, several years ago we recollect, made an estimate and showed by figures, that the amount of tax paid into the state treasury by a number of counties in Georgia did not amount to enough to pay the per diem and mileage of their member in the lower house of the general assembly. The money was then raised, at this wild land tax was withdrawn from the several counties to non-resident owners to pay the same direct to the comptroller general by making their returns in the county of their own residence. But then Early county was credited in the comptroller's office with its receipts, and lists were furnished to from that office to tax collectors of the several counties.

The legislature could do no better service than to repeat the act and leave the matter where it was. The great remuneration is, the great remuneration of these county officials, collectors and receivers, in replying to communications sent them on the subject. A law, at least, should be passed to protect the titles of owners who may suffer from the neglect of these officers in this particular.

## HENRY SUPERIOR COURT.

Judge John D. Stewart's Admirable Charge to the Grand Jury.

Special Correspondence of The Constitution.

McDONOUGH, October 21.—The fall term of our superior court, convened on Monday last, Judge John D. Stewart presiding. His honor's charge to the grand jury was replete with good sense, and embodied some strong and striking points. He insisted with much earnestness that all the privileges of citizenship—the right to hold property and enjoy personal security, as well as every immunity common to good citizenship, were of but little worth unless the criminal laws could be vigorously enforced. He referred to the fact that the organization of grand juries was the mode adopted by all civilized governments to protect society and that the laws of our state were such that it largely depended upon the efficiency with which this protective, as well as inquisitive, body discharged their duties whether a community should enjoy the peace and quiet guaranteed by the constitution of the state.

He dwelt at some length upon the legislative power of certain specific statutes: first, the statutory inhibition against carrying concealed weapons; second, the statutes against gaming; third, the law governing the selling of spirituous liquors. He insisted that the machinery of the law was ample, at least, for the suppression of crime, and that qualified officers of the law were ready to obey and execute the law according to its letter. The preservation of our public roads and the prompt and efficient repair of roads, indicated not only a wise, but also a evident spirit of economy, and the due dealing with according to the law the delinquent.

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From the Blackshear News.

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# THE CONSTITUTION: ATLANTA, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1882.—TWELVE PAGES.

**THE CONSTITUTION,**  
PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every day, except Monday, and is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed postage free at \$1 per month & \$50 for three months, or \$10 a year.

THE CONSTITUTION is for sale on all trains leading out of Atlanta, and at newsstands in the principal southern cities.

ADVERTISING RATES depend on location in the paper and will be furnished on application.

CORRESPONDENCE containing important news will be received from all parts of the country.

ADDRESS ALL letters and telegrams, and make all drafts or checks payable to  
**THE CONSTITUTION,** Atlanta, Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., OCTOBER 22, 1882.

The signal service bureau report indicates for South Atlantic states to-day, partly cloudy weather, and light rains, north to east winds, stationary or slight rise in temperature in northern portions, lower barometer.

**WHO IS COLONEL A. E. BUCK?**

The fact that a man by the name of Buck is the republican candidate for congress in the fifth district is perhaps perfectly well known to a majority of the democratic voters, nevertheless the question "Who is Buck?" has resolved itself into a popular conundrum. The ignorance of the democratic voters in this particular direction is not as profound as that of the bulk and average of the class upon which Buck depends for his support, but it is deep and gloomy enough to take the shape of what the editor of our favorite Ohio weekly would call an abominably mischievous mystery. Therefore, when the conundrum, "Who is Buck?" is flung at us through the mails, we feel bound to make an effort in behalf of a puzzled district.

We have already called attention to the fact that Buck is an enthusiastic advocate of spelling reform. The other day when he desired to settle a "mater" with Colonel Hammond, he declared that no "doubt" they could agree as to the proper constitution of the "bored" of managers. In justice to Buck, it should be said that he gives no countenance to the statement that he is in favor of reforming the spelling-books of the country. He claims that the original and highly suggestive spelling which characterized his letter to Colonel Hammond was due to the fact that it was composed and written in the dark. This is both the chemistry and the psychology of the situation. The public schools, the academies and the colleges of the glorious old state of Maine do not teach the difficult art of spelling in the dark. It follows, therefore, that those who were educated in the piney-woods regions of the south have a deadly advantage over the pale-browed students and scholars of Maine.

But the question which is now puzzling the voters of the fifth congressional district is not whether Buck can spell better in the sunshine than in the dark. It relates solely to the fitness of Buck for the office for which he is a candidate. What is his record? Fortunately Buck has a record; he has already been in congress, and in response to the demands of the able editor of the Congressional Directory, he furnished for publication the outlines of his biography. Referring to these outlines, it is not difficult for those who are familiar with the course and temper of legislation in the forty-first congress to discover that Buck's record is savory enough to attract the attention of every democratic voter in the district. In order that the democrats and white voters shall make no mistake as to Buck's political sympathies and intentions, we cheerfully lay before them salient points of his career.

We learn from the authority already mentioned that Alfred E. Buck, "of Mobile, Alabama," was born at Toxford in Maine, February 7, 1832. The record then proceeds: Received a common school and academic education in his native town, and graduated at Waterville college, Maine, in August, 1859; was principal of the high school of Lewiston, Maine, at the commencement of the rebellion; entered the union army in 1861, as captain of company C, thirteenth Maine infantry; was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the ninety-first United States colored troops in August, 1863; was transferred and made lieutenant-colonel of the fifty-first United States colored troops in October, 1864; was brevetted for gallant conduct at the siege of Fort Blakely, Alabama, April, 1865; was mustered out of service at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, June, 1865; was a member of the constitutional convention of Alabama in 1867; was appointed by General Pope clerk of the circuit court of Mobile county, Alabama, in 1867, and was elected to the same office in 1868; was chosen presidential elector in 1868; and was elected to the forty-first congress as a republican, receiving 14,191 votes against 12,089 for Mann, democrat.

We have not used quotation marks in connection with the foregoing, but it is taken verbatim from the Congressional Directory. Of Buck's record in the forty-first congress it is sufficient to say that he was in complete sympathy with the spirit of fanaticism and proscription which animated Thad Stevens and his crazy, bloodthirsty colleagues in their legislative crusade against the social organism of the southern people. Buck was not a very prominent member of congress, but wherever the controlling savages of that infamous body led him gladly followed. It was the reconstruction period, and the votes of Candidate Buck all show his attitude toward the people of the south.

He was a Thad Stevens republican in that day, and he is in thorough accord with the attitude and intentions of the stalwart Gull administration. He has been put forward as a candidate for congress in this district by the administration, and it is perfectly well understood that the Jay Hubbell corruption fund is to be used in his behalf in order to organize the negroes and coax them to the polls. Candidate Buck does not hope to be elected, but he hopes to organize the negroes thoroughly and poll the entire republican vote, trusting to democratic apathy to give him grounds for a contest. If the next house is republican, as it may be, the result of such a contest will

seat. Thus the slightest apathy on the part of the democratic voters may give them a representative who was foremost in advocating the reconstruction acts, and who had previously distinguished himself in war by leading two negro regiments against the people of the south. These are Candidate Buck's expectations—this is his record.

**THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.**

On Tuesday, November 7, or two weeks from next Tuesday, elections will be held in thirty-three states and in all the territories. Elections are to be held in all the states except Oregon, Vermont, Maine, West Virginia and Ohio, Rhode Island, Kentucky, Alabama, Arkansas and Georgia have elected state officers, but these states will elect members of congress in November. Of the elections already held, none had much significance except those of West Virginia and Ohio. In the former there was a tendency toward high tariff and republicanism, foreshadowing possible divisions in the southern states; in Ohio the democrats reversed a heavy adverse majority. So great a revolution rarely occurs in our politics, and its meaning will not be fully known until the returns from the November elections are in. If Indiana, New York and Pennsylvania, also cast heavy democratic majorities, it will have to be conceded that republicanism stands condemned, and that a majority of the voters desire a democratic administration. The interest in the coming elections will be largely concentrated upon the three states we have mentioned, because they are populous states, and two of them have always been considered fighting ground. If the democrats carry all three, the prestige of victory will no longer make recruits of the wavering and fickle-bound for the republican party.

No fewer than 233 members of congress are to be elected on the eventual November day. Thirty-two members have been chosen from Oregon, Vermont, Maine, West Virginia and Ohio. These five states are now represented by twenty-two republicans and ten democrats. If we give the republicans all they claim in Ohio, the five states will in the new congress be represented by sixteen democrats and sixteen republicans. We are not handicapped for the November races. If we elect a majority of members in November we will control the next house. The republicans are not very hopeful, but they are by no means men without hope. They are earnestly striving to carry enough southern districts to offset all losses in the northern states. Let us hope that no Georgia district will become a part of their scheme to secure a congress that will put no obstacle in the way of the election of a republican president.

The senate, after the fourth of March, will undoubtedly be republican. The loss of a senator in Oregon, will make it stand thirty-seven, republicans, thirty-six democrats, and three independents. There may, of course, be other changes. No senators are to be elected this year in Ohio, Indiana, New York and Pennsylvania. To gain control of the senate, we must not only elect democratic senators in New Jersey and Delaware, but we must carry three other states now represented by republican senators. We may gain a senator in Illinois, but where the other gains are to come from, unless there is to be a general tidal wave, it is now difficult to foresee. The fact that the senate will probably be republican makes it all the more important to secure the house, for the purpose of checking the schemes of the administration, and also to show the country by direct contrast the difference between democratic and machine rule.

Many minor matters are to be voted on in the great day of ballots. Missouri will vote on a constitutional amendment concerning its state judiciary; Nebraska on a woman-suffrage amendment; Wisconsin will decide whether or no she will have biennial elections and the safeguard of voting lists, and the New York voters will be asked to make their canals free and to provide for more judges. Altogether the November battle will be an important one. This is not strictly an off-year; it is the intermediate year which is apt to indicate the result of the next presidential election—the year which assigns the control of the states up to and beyond the general election. The returns from every state will be closely scrutinized by the politicians, and if the democrats gain handsomely, as they probably will, then we may as well prepare for the hardest contest the country ever knew. It will be a contest between the popular will and the army of officials, between the people and the bosses, backed by all that power and patronage and capital and monopolies can bring to their support. The question then will be, which is the stronger in this country, the masses of the people or the special interests that constitute the institution that is known in politics as "the machine"?

**DEATH OF BISHOP PAYNE.**

The death of the Rev. Dr. Robert Payne, senior bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church south, was not unexpected. He was in the eighty-third year of his age, and his feeble health had for several months indicated the end of his long and noble career. He was born in Person county, North Carolina, November 12, 1799, and in October 1817, he became a member of the church, that he faithfully served over sixty years. He became in fact an itinerant preacher before he reached his majority, and was elected a bishop in May 1846, or nearly forty years ago. From the outset of his ministerial service he commanded attention and wielded a wide influence. He was in turn pastor-presiding elder, college priest and bishop, and nearly always a member of the church's highest ecclesiastical council, the general conference. In the memorable conference of 1844 he was a leader, and took an active part in the discussions that led to a separation of the northern and southern branches. He warmly advocated separation and he was the chairman of the committee of nine that drafted the plan of separation. In the first general conference of the church south, he was made a bishop, in which capacity he served down to the Nashville conference of last May, when at his own request he was placed on the retired list. His death occurred at his home in Aberdeen. In the last moments of his life he was surrounded by his devoted family and almost equally devoted friends, and his death is said to have been one of great peace. The old soldier of the Cross is a memory, and thousands, not only in his own church but throughout the country, mourn his death. Few men were

were honored more than he was where he was well known.

Editor Waterman wants the people of middle Georgia to find a market for their sweet potatoes. This is practical politics. What are our railroads going to do about it?

**THE SYMPTOMS are that winter is about to strike us in the face and eyes. Well, well, let us regard it in the light of a democratic victory and make the most of it.**

**CONGRESSMAN HAMMOND'S speech at Jonesboro yesterday was one of the best he has yet made and it was received with great enthusiasm.**

**THE democrats in the fifth congressional district may as well make up their minds that Buck is preparing to give them trouble.**

**THE CHANGING SEASON catches Atlanta going ahead and cutting her way like a circular saw.**

**WEST END JERSEY CLUB.**

The West End Jersey club held its last session while walking along the by-ways that run around and through the suburbs. Some of these ways are delightful, fragrant with the beautiful undergrowth that casual observers call weeds, and alive with the wonderful wild flowers that flourish and bloom in the woods during the fall season. Since then the autumn rains have spread their dull wet wings over West End, but when the club took its walk the fields and the by-ways were full of interest.

"It is greatly to the credit of human nature," said the Philosopher, stooping to pluck a purple flower, "that all men feel or pretend to feel a sort of mute longing for a country life. Even the pretense is creditable, for those with whom the feeling is a mere pretense instinctively appreciate the fact that the longing is based on something or other entirely worthy. By a country life," continued the Philosopher, catching the twinkling eyes of the Professor fastened upon him—"by a country life I don't mean a life in the wilderness away from all the conveniences of civilization."

"In the language of one of old," said the Professor solemnly, "enough of a good thing is enough, and too much is a plenty."

"Yes," the Philosopher went on, "what I call the ideal country life is that which we enjoy in West End. We are in the country, and yet we are within hailing distance of the liveliest town in the world; we have none of the racket of what people call society, and yet we have all the advantages of true sociability." Just as thousands of Pagans die every year knowing nothing of the blessings of Christianity, so there are thousands of society people who die every year without knowing of the delights, the enjoyments, of genuine sociability. There is large room in a man's heart for sorrow, and I am truly sorry for those who have never had an opportunity to know the difference between society and sociability. In West End, even our street cars contribute to the growth of that neighborly feeling which promotes and develops sociability."

"Speaking of street cars," said the Secretary, "I should be glad to know how West End has managed to offend the genial managers of the street railroad."

"In a number of ways, most of them trifling, we are made to feel that there is some sort of prejudice against us. The cars are a great convenience, it is true, but it is a convenience for which we pay."

"What is the matter now?" the Professor asked.

"Oh, nothing of any great importance," he said. "But just take the item of drivers. We are at the end of a line which imperatively demands experienced drivers—men with cool heads and trained hands. Dangerous railroad crossing is to be passed over sixty times a day, and a terrible accident is likely to occur at any time. But just see how this danger is met. There is hardly a day in the week when a new driver is not put on the West End line. What occasioned the removal of Grandpa Bennett, the oldest and most faithful driver that ever cracked a joke with his passengers? Was it because the ladies had confide ice in his caution and felt safe in his care? Was it because everybody on the line liked him? I have heard that he was in the habit of speaking sharply to the stable-boys when they didn't attend to their business, but it is usual in street railroad management for the stable-boys to be a sort of power behind the throne."

This was a very long speech for the Secretary, and it had its peripety.

"I agree with everything you say about our old friend Bennett," said the Philosopher; "but I suppose it is useless to complain."

"Oh, no, it isn't useless," said the Professor. "When there is ground for complaint it is well to complain until complaint becomes irritating. The public has other rights besides those which permit it to ride and pay its fare."

"Well," said the railroad man, who was evidently in favor of compromising, "we are walking today and we don't have to pay for the enjoyment which the season has provided. What is this joke I hear about Henry Grady and his guinea hen?"

"At this the Professor laughed loud and long. "The fun of it," said he, "is that it's no joke at all. A woman came along a few days ago and rapped at Grady's door."

"They must have a good deal of gall," the Secretary broke in, "to be going around rapping at those houses on Peachtree."

"Gall or no gall," the Professor continued, "this woman rapped at Grady's door. Grady happened to be at home in his study, and with the inquisitiveness of a newspaper man he answered the call in person. The woman was old and seemed to be poor. Grady met her soon as he saw her. He has a heart with two left ventricles, and it extends all up and down his left side from jowl to flank. The woman had something in a bag which she wanted to give to Grady."

"Do you mean guinea pig?" asked Grady. "Why, the law bless your heart, no!" exclaimed the woman. "Hill's a sporty guinea hen."

"What do they do with them?" Grady inquired. "Some folks eat 'em, an' some keeps 'em. Then what eats 'em says they're mighty dainty, an' then what keeps 'em says they're powerful nice; an' I reckon they don't make 'em any nicer in this 'ere one."

"Well," said Grady, "if I only knew exactly what to do with it, I'd understand my position better. When it comes to keeping or eating a thing, I'm a mighty impartial man—especially if it's better."

"Law, honey, you kin eat it or you kin keep it."

"If you eat it, Hill's mighty good, an' if you keep it, it'll set on the back fence an' put you to sleep-a-hollerin' pot-rack, an' it'll wake you up in the mornin'-a-hollerin' pot-rack."

"But, I don't want to be woke up," said Grady.

"Well, I reckon you kin make some um' shoo it off," was the insidious reply.

"Do they make them into pies?" asked Grady.

"You kin, but pore folks is got to put up with chickens. I kill my ole rooster tother day, an' he put a rough tase in the roof er my mouth."

"It would be difficult to account for this," said Grady, with the air and purpose of a genuine scientist, "unless we could prove that roosters and pigeons grew on the same tree."

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"By this time" continued the Professor, "the woman had fished the guinea hen from the bottom of the bay, and held her up for Grady's inspection. The fowl regarded this as a challenge. She gave one squall and a flutter, and sailed away to the top of a church, and gazed with a curious eye upon the bemused people who were about to make her the victim of a dicker. She walked the roof of the church like a thing of life, and in language too plain to be misunderstood, remarked: "pot-rack pot-rack."

"If I had a balloon," said Grady, "I would gladly lend it to you."

"He would have turned the affair into a joke, but he was a very serious master to the old woman, but his heart, which weighs as much as a middling of meat, smote him. He concluded that he could better afford to lose the fowl than its dispossessor, and he opened negotiations on the basis:

"What will you take for your fowl, as she stands?" he asked.

"Instantly the look of distress in the old woman's face gave place to the concerns of trade.

"She's not fat an' tender," she suggested.

shading her eyes with her hand and gazing at the fowl with the air of an expert. She finally agreed to take twenty-five cents for the guinea hen, and Grady is now the sole owner.

"The fowl has become quite famous," the Professor went on. "Prominent residents of Peachtree stop playing whist with their neighbors in order to watch her evolutions. The motto of Grady's guinea hen is 'no cards.' She makes her home on the roof of the church, and the impression is she would lay her eggs up there if she had a basket to put them in. She runs like a race-horse and flies like a bullet. Nobody disputes Grady's title to the bird, but everybody is interested in the result. The only drawback is that she sings but one tune, but she keeps it up every night."

"How will all this end?" the Philosopher asked, with interest.

"The Lord only knows," responded the Professor.

"The best thing Grady could do, would be to

have a guinea painted on a plaque, with the legend:

"When she walks no one would accuse her of flying; when she flies no one would dream that she ever walked. Adieu, sweet bird, adieu!"

All of which was duly recorded and spread upon the minutes, from which the foregoing is a true and faithful extract.

**MAJOR O'CONNOR.**

Strange Facts in the Eventful Life of the Murdered Tennessean Capitalist.

Special Correspondent of

**HON. J. S. James Hart.**

Information was received yesterday that Hon. J. S. James, of Douglas county, was hurt by falling from a ladder. His left arm so badly injured that it is feared amputation will be necessary.

**Matrimonial.**

**HUBBARD—MAHONEY.**—On the 19th instant by Rev C A Evans, Mr W. L. Hubbard was married to Mrs F C Mahoney, at the residence of Mr David Thompson, Richland street.

The CONSTITUTION congratulates the parties, and wishes for them long and happy lives.

**PERSONAL.**

The advertisement of the Davis cotton cleaners, published elsewhere, will be paid by every cotton planter who takes this paper.

Dr E. L. Strong, who has been quite sick in Alabama, has so far recovered as to be able to return to the city. He has friends who would help him get quickly and comfortably recovered.

Our well-known artist, Mrs O. L. Braumiller, has just returned from a five months' absence in the capitals of Europe. Her many friends will be glad to hear of her safe arrival, and will join us in welcoming her home again.



**ROYAL  
BAKING  
POWDER**  
*Absolutely Pure.*

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and whiteness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold to compete with it. It is the best for all weight starch or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. Wholesale by Boyton Bros., Atlanta, Ga. 714 Juniper—davv sp col rd or for rd mas

**HYMNEAL.**

**FIELDS—GARLAND.**—Joseph W Fields and Miss Eva Garland were married at St. Philip's church, this a.m., 12 o'clock, Rev Dr Foutie officiating. New Orleans, Summit, Miss., and Boston, Mass. papers please copy.

**OBITUARY.**

**HILL.**—Mrs. Elizabeth L. Hill died near East Point, Georgia, the 11th of October, 1882, being 73 years old. She died of typhoid fever, having been confined to her bed during the days. She was buried at K. Hill in Murray county, Georgia.

She was converted and joined the Methodist church early in life, and lived a uniform and consistent life. She died near her church, and when able was found in her place on days of worship—carrying the church Bible home with her, to take good care of it, and bringing it back when needed. She doubtless lived and died a humble Christian, leaving several children to mourn their loss. May God bless and save the surviving children and their parents and children in Heaven.

L. P. N.  
We-Jean Advocate please copy.

**AMUSEMENTS.**

**OPERA HOUSE.**—Monday and Tuesday, October 23 and 24

**EXTRA.**

The MANAGEMENT TAKE PLEASURE IN presenting, as above, the admirable sieste.

**MR. ALEXANDER CAUFMAN,**  
Who will appear in Fred Marsden's melodramatic triumph,

**"CALLED TO ACCOUNT."**  
Added by a company of metropolitan artists of positive merit and reputation, as follows:

W. Harkins, Miss Lottie Church,  
H. G. Bradley, Miss Anna Marshall,  
A. B. Rice, Miss Emma Willard,  
F. H. Lee, Miss Selden Irwin,  
W. A. Sands, Miss Reynolds,  
J. N. Benton, Mrs. C. C. Williams.

This production will be marked by magnificent, brilliant stage settings, and every detail necessary to a perfect performance.

Reserved seats at Phillips & Crew's—  
Oct 23-24 21 22 23.

**day and Saturday Nights,  
AND SATURDAY MATINEE.**

**OCTOBER 27 AND 28.**  
Some scenes will be presented to each lady attending

**MAGNIFICATION Extraordinary**

THE DISTINGUISHED EMOTIONAL AND TRAGEDY ACTRESSES,

**ADA GRAY,**  
SUPPORTED BY  
Watkins' 5th Ave. Combination.

**EST LYNN;**  
THE ELOPEMENT  
MISS ADA GRAY.

Character she has no Living Peer.

**PRICES OF ADMISSION.**  
Opens Wednesday at Phillips &  
1078—Oct 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28

**9 PERFORMANCES.**  
day, October 31.

**TUESDAY MATINEE,**  
member 1st.

of the season—Refinement  
Minstrels.

**MUSIC ROOM MINSTRELS.**  
Everything New.

Overflowing with Metal  
Elite and Refined.

**QUANTITY!** THE ORIGINAL First Part and COLOR SCENE!

on any stage.

**GREAT COMEDIES**  
MARTINETTE.

**FISTS!** ATLANTA'S  
GIGANTS.—

The Skillful Super  
Popular Prices of Phillips & Crew's—  
Oct 23-24, 25, 26, 27, 28.

**ACID PHOSPHATE.**  
**THE GEORGIA  
CHEMICAL AND MINING CO.**  
**ATLANTA, GA.**

A RE PREPARED TO FURNISH ACID PHOSPHATE OF HIGH GRADE, either with or without Potash, in lots to suit dealers and planters. Their works are near Atlanta, and purchasers can

**SAVE FREIGHT CHARGES**

from the seaport cities by buying of them.

Analyses and prices furnished upon application.

Fertilizers made to any desired formula for dealers.

Reliable agent wanted.

OFFICE 32 WALL STREET, ROOM 2.

Oct 22 dom.

**WIRES SCREEN SIGN.  
CARPETS. 1882. CARPETS.****WE OFFER IMMENSE BARGAINS THIS WEEK.**

All best goods and latest styles. Nothing like them ever seen before. Your only chance.

2,500 yards Axminster and Moquette Velvets, \$1.50, worth \$2.50.

Ingrains 25 cents Turkish Rugs, Body Brussels, Windows.

" 35 " Square Rugs, Tapestry Brussels, Turcoman Cloths, Everything

" 45 " Brussels Rugs, Venetian, Silks, Lace Curtains

" 60 " Velvet Rugs, Halls and Stairs, Cross Stripe, Algerine.

" 85 " Mats of all kinds, to match. Window Shades.

Wall Paper and Decorations a Specialty. Our stock for "House Furnishing" is really elegant and selected with great care from first hands.

**LATHROP & WHITE,**

46, 48 AND 50 MARIETTA STREET.

**AMUSEMENTS.****THE BEST SHOW IN THE WHOLE WORLD AT ATLANTA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26.**

The only Show traveling whose stupendous size absolutely requires the use of 6 Tents. The only Big Show to ever bring its entire undivided outfit South. As superior to any Show that ever exhibited here as the Electric Light is to a tallow candle.

The only Show in the South that actually exhibits a pair of Hippopotami and Living Giraffes.

**SELLS BROTHERS'**  
**6 ENORMOUS RAILROAD SHOWS 6 NOW UNITED.****6 BIG SHOWS. 6 BIG TENTS. ONE TICKET ADMITS TO ALL****THIS IS A \$2,000,000 CONSOLIDATION!**

IT HAS A \$200,000 HERD OF TEN ELEPHANTS.

IT HAS A \$1,000,000 MENAGERIE.

IT HAS A ONLY PAIR OF WOOLLY ELEPHANTS.

IT HAS A ONLY \$57,000 PAIR OF LIVING HIPPOPOTAMI.

IT HAS A GREAT AND ONLY CHARLES PHILLIPS HAS THE ONLY \$18,000 HERD OF 6 PERFORMING COLORADO CATTLE.

IT HAS A HERD OF LIVING GIRAFFES.

IT HAS A ONLY PAIR OF FULL-GROWN POLAR BEARS.

IT HAS A ONLY \$50,000 ARCTIC AQUARIUM.

IT HAS A ONLY \$25,000 TROUPE OF PERFORMING STALLIONS.

IT HAS A ONLY GIGANTIC MANDRILL.

IT HAS A ONLY \$300,000 STREET PARADE.

IT HAS A ONLY \$22,000 Living Two Horned Rhinoceros.

IT HAS A IT HAS THE ONLY GENUINE JAPANESE CIRCUS.

IT HAS A BAREBACK RIDERS ONLY.

IT HAS A THE GRETEST CIRCUS IN THREE RINGS.

IT IS THE Great Show in Six Tents,

AND THE ONLY ONE THAT DOES ALL IT ADVERTISES.

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## JOHN ESTEN COOKE.

Distinguished Virginia Author—His Home and His Doings.  
Special Correspondence of the Constitution.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 17.—There probably is no author who has written more concerning the civil war, no one who has more faithfully painted the brighter side of the confederacy than John Esten Cooke. Born in 1833 of excellent parents, he received a common school education, studied law and was admitted to the bar at the age of 21. But, like David Hunter, with a love for literature and reflection, he found the practice of law to be insome and hence betook himself to the former pursuits. But it was only after the war that his powers as a writer were fully recognized. Then it was seen with what noble effect he could blend the colors on his canvas, while giving us plain historic facts how he could relieve the rough surface with the golden edge of romance.

Wednesday I had the pleasure of meeting this gentle man of the old Virginia type and though he was over rough roads and at a distance of several miles from Leesville, the depot, that I had to ride, I afterwards felt more than fully repaid for the journey.

Passing through a very fertile farm of many acres we reached a beautiful grove of massive oaks that seem with outstretched arms to keep guard over the old time home, whose sides of white and windows of green we catch but a slight glimpse. But here entered the front porch which stretches across the whole length of the house, ringing the bell, and waiting with a somewhat trepid heart, wondering "how does he look?" Will I be cordially received, or will I meet a rebuff? Why should I have feared? He would have been false to the true Virginia instinct had he met me otherwise than he really did, with hearty grasp of the hand, a warm "How ye do," I am truly glad to see you. Be seated in the parlor here are some papers I have just received, which you can read, and make yourself at home. I will join you presently and we will have a good time chat." This is John Esten Cooke, the man.

Will you consider it a breach of propriety if, while awaiting his return, I take a glimpse of this room in which was conceived and written much of the best of our literature? No? Well, then, it is a plain room papered with white and silver, carpeted with red, green and blue. A central fire burns from the old andirons in the wide fireplace. A center table, lounge, a few book cases and chairs compose the furniture. Over the mantel hangs a large oil painting of his wife's mother and fronting it in the west, of her father. Many smaller pictures adorn the rest of the room, among them General Robert E. Lee's and the author's most intimate friends, Judge Wm. H. Lyons and Major Watkins Lee. The library, a small one, is composed mostly of historical and biographical works, and the view of the Blue Ridge can be had from the window which opens upon the front piazza.

"Well, now let me fill my old pipe. I can't talk plainly unless I'm smoking. This necessarium is the one I used all through the war. It's been in many a battle. In the meantime here is a book containing my private correspondence with which you may amuse yourself."

If the reader will have a seat by my side he may look on. I suppose Mr. Cooke will not object to your doing so, as a few of these curiosities. Here are pages of envelopes with their addresses, each one different. Major General, Colonel, Reverend, Bishop, Archbishop, Author, Right Honorable Cooke, Novelist, Miser (plain Miser), etc, etc. Letters from Jeff Davis, P. M. B. Young, Governor Wise, Irving, Carlton, Longfellow and other distinguished men. A corrected proof of Irving's Washington, in his own hand writing, dated New York 1859, page 130. A lock of hair and letter from the real heroine of Mansfield. A letter concerning the brave young Fellini is printed verbatim in the "Story of the Eagle's Nest."

"It seems Mr. Cooke that you were personally acquainted with Mr. Irving."

"Yes, I met him only once, however. A mutual friend carried me to his home on the Hudson. I well remember as we walked up the front path, Mr. Irving was out among the flowers. Seeing us he walked off a little distance and turned his back toward us. Our friend approached him and laid his hand upon his shoulder. The old man started with an exclamation, "Oh, I'm so glad to see you! I really thought you were some of those folks from New York who come here nearly every day and annoy me greatly. For instance,

a Mr. Smith will come and present his card. Of course I do not object to meeting Mr. Smith, but then he expects me to say something very witty or brilliant when I am really not prepared to do so. I was cordially entertained by Mr. Irving. His talk for the most part was entirely humorous. I have always admired his works from my boyhood up. It would be difficult to convey to you an idea of the degree to which they had fixed themselves in my imagination, and shaped my earliest literary tastes. I am old fashioned enough indeed to prefer still the writings of Irving to those of any other author in moments of healthful leisure, when the mind is open to pictures of gentle humor and pathos.

"Whom do you consider the best living prose writers of America?"

"A difficult question to answer. Different people have different taste. I think W. D. Howells and Bret Harte certainly deserve a very high rank, if not the highest. They are what we call cameo workers. Their writings, lacking rough and rugged thought-force, are polished to the highest degree. It is truly delightful English. But my opinion is that two of our lady writers closely contest the honored position. Mrs. Chesapeake, Mrs. Harper, Burnett, Mrs. Mrs. Winslow, Mrs. Stowe, Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Fennimore Woolson. They have certainly enriched our American literature. What do I think of the prospects of southern literature? I think they were never more hopeful. A class of brilliant young writers is springing up throughout the south, and they will soon be heard. Now the time, if ever, for some energetic men to begin, the publication of a good literary journal to be filled by contributions from southern writers. Of course no one should think of such an undertaking unless he has a large capital to begin with. Even then it would take diligent work and untiring patience to gain the confidence of the people, there have been so many failures."

"With what success, financially, have you met as a literary worker?"

"Very good, indeed. I have made twenty-five thousand dollars since the war with my pen, most of this, of course, from the sale of my books, but much for contributions to northern journals. 'Story of the Eagle's Nest' has had the largest sale, it having reached its tenth edition, and it is still in print. Many of my works have been favorably received in England, and some few translated into foreign languages. Here is a letter now from a young Frenchman concerning some of my volumes he has 'translated.'

"Which of your works is your favorite?"

"Silly, I suppose. But I think that Hamner and Rapier is the best comedy of the day. I have written a little history of the Old Dominion. You see it is dedicated to my little boys. This book, though it was not intended for such, is now being used as a school edition. By a special act of the assembly it has been introduced into the public schools of Virginia and West Virginia; and it is also used in some of the western cities. It seems to be quite popular."

Speaking of southern writers and of Mrs. Preston, whom you have recently visited, I consider her the best living poet of the south. Her Beechenbrook and Shill in Battle have an especial charm. I think she is the most perfect poet. And there is Professor James Harlan, probat our youngest son, who

lofty place in literature, and will doubtless be one of the writers of America."

I cannot recall all of this conversation, which lasted for several hours, but I am sure I never listened to a more interesting talker.

Mr. Cooke is a widower, having half several years ago the misfortune to lose his most estimable lady, and now he and his little boys, with an old negro "mammy," live alone in this secluded spot. His daughter is still living.

"She is very much devoted to his children—an affectionate and kind father."

As I left him followed me to the front gate and vividly described the historic places surrounding his home.

W. P. W.

## LEMONS AS MEDICINE.

Their Wonderful Effect on the Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys and Blood.

ATLANTA, GA., May 12, 1882.

Dr. H. MOZLEY:—I am duty to you and the public to state that after ten years of great suffering from that dread disease, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, with great prostration of the body and constant pain in the kidneys and constipation, much of the time unable to attend to my business. During which time I used all known remedies and great expense, paying physicians and continued to grow worse. I have been cured by four bottles of your Lemon Elixir and am now a well man again. I have no trouble with the same class of disease. If it has not failed in any case to give perfect relief the Lemon Elixir at the same time permanently relieved me of a most severe case of piles, which I have a number of years standing.

W. C. DAVIS.

Please refer any one suffering with these diseases to me.

ATLANTA, GA., June 1, 1882.

Dr. H. MOZLEY:—After five years' intense suffering from Indigestion, great Debility and Nervous Prostration, with the usual attendant symptoms of flatulence, constipation, &c., and loss of appetite, I was unable to attend to my business during which time I used all known remedies and great expense, paying physicians and continued to grow worse. I have been cured by four bottles of your Lemon Elixir and am now a well man again. I have no trouble with the same class of disease. If it has not failed in any case to give perfect relief the Lemon Elixir at the same time permanently relieved me of a most severe case of piles, which I have a number of years standing.

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## CITY NEWS.

REGULAR RECORD OF CURRENT LOCAL EVENTS.

What's Doing in Public Offices—The Record of Courts, the Railroads and Hotels—Capitol Jottings—Real Estate Operations—Improvements—Gossip of all Kinds.

Railroad travel was brisk yesterday. The police are having a quiet time. Saturday night drunks are numerous. The fire department is in fine working order.

Atlanta will have two more circuses this week.

He in confederate bonds was brisk.

Congressmen were rather despondent.

A jury seems to be having a fine time.

Yesterday a friend sent \$5 for the Pensacola sufferers.

Locroats were abundant on the streets yesterday evening.

Oil and wood dealers had a big trade yesterday afternoon.

Health ill health, nervousness, vexation, illness, etc., by using Brown's Iron Bit.

Oct 17—dew 18.

A. G. Hobbs, 14 Whitehall street, Office No. 1 and 3 to 5.

McAfee, R. H. Caldwell, West End.

J. W. Gillespie, Jas. Johnson, Cook.

1052.

J. A. Watkins, husband of Miss Anna who appears here next Friday and Saturday, paid a flying visit to Atlanta last week and was well taken care of.

Ed L. Bloch, business manager of Miss Gray, arrived in Atlanta Thursday evening, the 14th, and remains there the balance of his stay after an absence of two years, was warmly welcomed by his many friends.

Chickering square, grand and upright pianos at the Smith-American Organ Company's at custom prices.

Ladies walking jackets and ulsters made to order by J. G. Jones, 7 Whitehall street.

1059.

Mr. E. B. Marshall, an old resident dentist of Atlanta, will visit Newnan on Monday, Oct 23, and remain there the balance of his stay.

The doctor deserves the confidence of all people. We know whereof we speak.

George H. Eddleman is a candidate for alcalde from the second ward.

Dohme & Duffy, on Mitchell Street, handles Kenneway Mills' "Granulated" Patent largely.

1060.

There will be a general memorial service at Paul's to-day at 11 o'clock a.m. Twelve miners have died during the year, and short lists of each will be read.

Following additional retail merchants supply their customers with Kenneway Mills' "Granulated" Patent Flour:

Seals' address on the mayoralty will be in a day or two. It is said to be a long document.

Ones of moderate means who are now going can by taking stock in the new or old Union association, now forming in Dixie & McNeury's office, 31 South street, become owners of their own home for the rent they now pay, in five years.

Oct 21—dew 21.

We have a line of business suits ranging ten dollars upwards that is unsurpassed. Eisman Bros., 55 Whitehall street.

1071.

Kenneway Mills' "Granulated" Patent Flour is the cheapest, and guaranteed equal in quality to the best sold in this market or any other.

1052.

Our boys' clothing has given such universal satisfaction both to parents and the boys that sales in that department have been doubled within the last twelve months. Eisman Bros., 55 Whitehall street.

Oct 20—dew 20.

Our stock comprises all the popular and well-known mills produce, made and trimmed unexceptionable. Eisman Bros., 55 Whitehall street.

Oct 21—dew 21.

The Right Place

Commons & Kenny's Tennessee Meat Market, Whitehall street, is the place to get choice meat. Try them and be convinced!

Oct 21—dew 21.

Jeff Long at Forsyth.

Jeff Long, Macon's great colored politician addressed the voters of Forsyth yesterday. His talk was in support of Colonel A. E. Buck, the republican nominee for congress.

Bargains! Bargains!

Our entire stock of fancy meat groceries will be sold at cost from this date, as we intend to change our line of business.

October 23, 1882. MANLEY BROS.

A Difficult Operation.

Doctor Hobbs was called out on Butler street yesterday, to make the operation of tracheotomy on a child suffering from croup. He made the operation, assisted by Doctor Stodghill, and inserted a silver tube for the child to breathe through.

The Lyric Club.

A meeting of this most popular club will be held at the residence of Mrs. Niles Dyckman, No. 8 Luckie street, next Wednesday evening, the 29th inst. A splendid programme has been prepared, and an enjoyable time is expected. The public are cordially invited.

Cheap Groceries.

Having bought on the most favorable terms at assignee's sale the entire stock of groceries of the firm of Clegg & Co., we are prepared to supply our customers at low figures with choice staple and fancy groceries. The only root needed is a trial. Send in your orders and you will be convinced.

Oct 20—dew 20. J. W. Goldsmith & Co.

Book Notice.

RECEPTION DAY. Recitations and Dialogues for Public and Private Schools. New York, E. L. Kellogg & Co. Issued quarterly at 30 cents each, or \$1.00 per year.

This is a collection of fresh and taking dialogues, recitations, and short pieces for practical use in public and private schools. The contents are adapted to all grades.

To Parents.

In a republican government, no influence is effective unless it is active.

If you are opposed to your own, and your neighbor's boys, being tempted to destruction, by drinking saloons, sign the anti-bar-room petitions, and let the law making power know your wishes.

Six thousand have been distributed. Your pastor has one.

Blocked Sidewalks.

Much is said about the sidewalks being blocked on Alabama street, and it seems innocent people have been blamed for it. We were down that way yesterday, and while considerable inconvenience is offered to pedestrians, yet we do not see how it can be avoided. The fact is, there has been recently a failure in the large stock having been bought at low figures by J. W. Goldsmith & Co. at assignee's sale, they were compelled to drift to their house on Alabama street, and at the same time were shipping out on orders almost as many more goods.

Don't Read This!

that is unless you want to find out where at the choicest fresh meats in the country.ons & Kenny, 108 Whitehall street, Best Tennessee Meats, Beef, Pork, Veal, etc. They also make a fresh Pork Sausage made by a special account to dealers. Re-

gards to J. W. Goldsmith & Co., 108

## BUY YOUR HEATING STOVES OF W. J. WOOD, 87 WHITEHALL.

Old Stoves Put up Promptly.

5 top 24 col.

A New Georgia Book.

We have on our table a copy of "Georgia's Public Servants," a handsomely printed book, comprising sketches of state house officers, the governor and members of the general assembly of 1881-82, and illustrated by the likenesses of many of our public men. This is an interesting and useful work. It is published by Messrs. Jas. P. Harrison & Co. Price \$1.50 by mail, postpaid.

The Shrine of the Holy Passion."

A sensation is in store for New York, on Christmas day, being nothing less than the production, in a house built for the purpose on 23rd street, of the Passion Play. Every arrangement is making to produce the play in a style equal to the Oberammergau productions, and Mr. James O'Neill has been offered one thousand dollars a week to play Christ, but has preferred to act a week to anything more do with the parts, but will continue to fill his stirring engagements, and will appear in his two most famous roles at the opera house during the current week.

A Live Grocer.

One of the liveliest grocers in the city is Mr. J. J. Baker, at 336 Marietta street. He is a right joker, his name is Mr. Cooper, and is pushing the business and extending his trade. He carries one of the best stocks on Marietta street, paying special attention to the quality of the goods that he handles. His stock embraces every variety of staple and fancy groceries and extends to boots, shoes, notions, queensware, etc. Mr. Baker is a polite and courteous gentleman, personally popular, and well deserves the large trade that he has secured.

A Suit Against the United States.

An interesting suit against the United States will be actively commenced in this city on the 20th. In 1864 when Sherman was on his famous march through this section, there were some bitter secessionists named King, who owned a factory at Roswell. As desperate attempt to save their property, they, without consideration, transferred their factory to a Frenchman named Theodore Roche, who was a member of the d'escoufle, and who was at that time, and still is, a subject of France. Roche ran up a French flag and claimed protection under it. Sherman disregarded the flag, burned the property and arrested Roche, who now comes forward and demands \$50,000 principal damages with interest and \$20,000 damages for false imprisonment, in all amounting to \$125,000. Mr. J. C. Jenkins has been appointed a special commissioner to take testimony in the case and on the 20th he will proceed to do so. Roche still lives at Roswell.

Still at the Front.

No less than seven agents were sent abroad during the past winter to secure novelties in all departments for Adam Foroughi's Great Show. Their efforts, coupled with those of himself and his energetic assistants in this country, combined to place before the people, this season, an exhibition which has never been surpassed either in the size and seating capacity of its pavilions—the extent and variety of its menagerie, the novelty and excellence of its artists, the novelty and sensational character of its principal features, or the beauty, variety and magnificence of its structures.

In the language of one who witnessed its grand opening, "as a show it gives more for the money and better satisfaction than if all the other tent-shows in the country were put together beneath one tent, and we fully believe that all of them could be used in a tent smaller than the mammoth one used by Foroughi."

The Great Show will be here November 11.

James O'Neill.

The intelligent and refined amusement loving public of Atlanta, will, this week, be entertained by a dramatic treat that is only seldom afforded them. Being so far away from the metropolis of the country, we have few cities of the size sufficient to guarantee expenses on the road or will justify the expenses necessary to travel, that not more than half of the best companies can afford to come our way, and when they do, people should give them such a reception as will insure their return. Of these we can take the evidence of the press of the entire country and recommend Mr. James O'Neill to the people of our city, as one of the best and most popular actors in the country, and one who will bring a full house. He is a man of great reputation and merit, whom we send to you direct from our Union Square Theatre, New York, and in such plays as "A Celestial Case," "Banker Daughters," "Danchells," "Daniel Rochat" and other plays that have been so successful, attahc house. Mr. O'Neill's name has become synonymous with the pure artistic dramatic work, and his coming to our city, supported by a company well recommended by all who have seen it and produced his greatest success, will easily attract a good audience.

No, extraneous advertising is used by Mr. O'Neill, whose methods are all legitimate, and success depends solely on merit which he surely possesses. Next Wednesday "A Celestial Case" will be produced, and on Thursday "An American King."

Miss Ada Gray.

Next Friday and Saturday night we are to have the distinguished emotional actress Miss Ada Gray supported by Charles A. Watson's Fine Avenue company, in an entirely new version of the famous drama, "East Lynne" or the eloquence. Miss Gray is too well known to the amusement loving public to require commendation at our hands since her last engagement in Atlanta two years ago. Miss Gray's success has been something remarkable. In fact she has proved to be one of the best paying stars in this country. She will make her Atlanta engagement this time a red letter one as next Friday night October 27th she performs East Lynne for the two thousandth time and in commemoration of the same, every person who purchases a ticket will receive a beautiful souvenir. Miss Gray last summer achieved one of the most wonderful successes on record, playing East Lynne in New York city during the months of June, July and August, seventy-one consecutive evenings, reciting and acting to a succession of crowded houses in theatre where success was unknown. Miss Gray will be supported by the same company as in New York, and numbers among its members such persons as Mr. Frank Rogers, Mr. M. W. B. B. and the old Atlanta favorite Mr. Wood, Benson, Miss Nettie Abbott, Mr. W. G. Jones, Mrs. May Tesio and others. This engagement will be memorable one as Ada Gray is to East Lynne what Charlotte Cushman was to Meg Merrilees, and is the only legitimate successor of Lucille Western. The company is under the immediate management of the veteran manager Mr. Charles A. Watson, who is ably seconded by his representative Mr. Ed. S. Bloom.

A Card.

Owing to the greatly increased demand upon me for my office practice and the large increased demand for my Lemon Elixir, I have determined to give my undivided time to these two branches of my business. I have disposed of my Drug Store, at 98 Whitehall street, to Messrs. Hale & Dickson, and have removed to 124 and 126 Whitehall street, second floors, where I have established my Office, Dispensary, and Lemon Elixir Laboratory, occupying seven new rooms, elegant apartments, and will continue my office and practice as heretofore. My dispensary is stocked with a full line of Alkalies and Medicines, and in my practice I will continue treating all chronic diseases and charging patients only for medicine used in their treatment. My friends and patrons are invited to call and see my new apartments, which will be open from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m.

My office hours will be from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Sundays excepted. Separate rooms for ladies and gentlemen. All consultations and communications free and confidential. This is a new mode of practicing medicine in Atlanta, and is open to all who are interested in the medical profession.

I have established this dispensary practice in the city of St. Louis, Mo., with great success, for six years, and have conducted the same practice in connection with my Drug Store at 98 Whitehall street, for two years past, and leave my record for honesty and ability with those who have patronized me. I expect opposition in this new departure from established methods from interested and ignorant parties, but rely upon the economy and good sense of the public, with their knowledge of me and my remedies the past two years, to sustain me.

H. Mezzley, M.D.

Wanted—the gentlemen to come and try our best shirt. We sell them now at 90 cents. They would be cheap at \$1.25.

M. Rich & Bro.

Don't let grocers fool you  
As to which flour is the best;  
Tis only the DIAMOND PATENT

That always stands the test.  
For sale by UIRAH STEPHENS & CO.,  
No. 8 Mitchell street.

1089.

Of all the patent flours made north, south,

east or west the DIAMOND PATENT FLOUR has proved to be the best. For sale by T. C. MAYSON, 108 Whitehall street.

Receives all orders.

Atlanta, Ga.

1089.

LIBERAL AND SPIRITUAL CHURCH.

Meets in Liberal Hall, No. 140 Whitehall street.

Children's Progressive Lyceum at 10 a.m. Lectures at 11 a.m. and at 7:45 p.m. by Mrs. Carrie C. Van Duzen and Dr. W. C. E.

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**McBRIDE & CO.'S CHINA PALACE**  
Is filled with French, English and Americau China and Glassware, in every shade and color known to man. Our stock of Jobbing goods in Granite, C. C. Wooden and Tinware, Lay's Lamps, etc., is now ready and at prices that will please the buyer.

Janis-diy top 1st col sp

**ARTIST MATERIAL**  
ALL KINDS,  
**A SPECIALTY,**  
AT THE  
**BOOK STORE**  
OF  
**PHILLIPS & CREW,**

6, 8 and 10 MARIETTA STREET, ATLANTA.  
July 8—diy top 2d col sp

## BOOKS

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SEND LISTS FOR QUOTATIONS,

HOLM N. COFFIN & CO.  
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## WATCHES,

The best are those made in Atlanta. Call and inspect the new improvements.

J. P. STEVENS, WATCH CO.  
sets diy 8th pg

P. H. SNOOK'S  
COMPLIMENTS

To his many Friends and the Public in General, and will be pleased to see them at his warehous,

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1882,

From 7 to 10 p. m. on the occasion of his

GRAND OPENING DISPLAY  
all next week sp

## NEW GOODS

I have a complete stock of fine Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Clocks and Silverware. The best selection ever displayed in any first class jewelry store, and I feel confident I can satisfy everyone in style, quality and price.

A FULL LINE OF INITIAL PINS,

In Silver and Gold, the newest novelties in the market. My stock of Silverware is the largest, best and most varied this side of New York. My close business relations with the most reliable and angst manufacturers, the

MERIDEN BRITANIA CO.,

Who always keep me supplied with the latest designs and finest goods made, give me advantages enjoyed by no other jewelry house south, and which I cheerfully share with my patrons. Parties wishing to send presents will do well to examine me in stock before buying elsewhere, as I know I will save you money.

A. F. PICKERT,

No. 5 Whitehall street.

P.—A full line of the finest imported Specular and Eye Glasses can also be found at my place, which are guaranteed to satisfy even for five years.

Oct 8—diy 1st col

**W. H. BROTHERTON'S**

5c, 10c, 15c, 25c, 75c and \$1.00 Counters are more attractive than anything of the kind in the South. Articles at 5c and 10c that sell in other houses in a regular way for 25c and 50c.

Be sure and examine the goods on these Counters.

Suits made to order \$28 upwards; pants \$7.50 upwards by J. G. Jones, 7 Whitehall street. They are made right on the place, and can be tried on before finishing. Therefore, can guarantee a perfect fit every time.

1006

5,000 yards of every possible shade of color in beautiful basket flannels, just opened at John Keely's, "the leader of low prices."

1009

D. H. DOUGHERTY  
I am away down on Knit Underwear.

**THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE,**  
At the expiration of Alderman Beermann's term of office, the south side of the railroad will have no immediate representative in the aldermanic board, as there are two of the holding over from the north side. Just demands that Alderman Beermann's successor should be from the south side of Atlanta and they present the name of that old and public spirited citizen, Major John H. McDaniel, as a suitable man to fill the place and one that will be supported by the whole people of Atlanta.

**NEW GOODS**  
AND  
**NOBBY STYLES**

**CLOTHING**

—AND—  
**FURNISHING GOODS,**  
Just received. A large line of samples for suits to order.

**A. B. ANDREWS**  
16 Whitehall street

**D. H. DOUGHERTY**

I make things lively on low prices.

## CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

### HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE DRESS GOODS

Our Mr. Boynton is now in New York buying our second fall and winter stock and we are receiving daily New and Stylish Goods. Silks in all grades and colors. Embroidered Velvets in all new shades. Plushes in endless variety—all colors. Woolen Dress Goods, all grades, all sizes, all colors.

Cloaks, Dolmans, Jackets, Circulars and Pelisses in Silks Satins and Woollens.

**HOSIERY** Beautiful and Stylish Goods

AND — All these departments 250 pairs

GLOVES 6-button Gloves, dark colors, for \$1 per pair.

BOOTS Have just opened in this department new and elegant styles.

SHOES, Guaranteed Best Makes. Every pair warranted.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

66 and 68 Whitehall street.

Carpets! Carpets!! Carpets!!

In Carpets lately we have the largest stock of FINE GOODS in the south with a full and complete assortment of medium grades of best makes. Also

Wall Papers, Lace Curtains, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Mats, Rugs, Hassocks, Shades, etc.

It will pay YOU to examine our Dry Goods, Carpets and Shoes before buying. Remember the Best is the Cheapest.

Agents Butterick's Patterns.

## FALL OPEN

—OF—

## FURNITURE

AT—

BIG 44 PEACHTREE ST.

TUESDAY NIGHT,

OCTOBER 24TH, 1882

POSITIVELY NO GOODS SOLD.

Oct 24—dtl 24th oct sp

**W. H. BROTHERTON**

Ready-made Clothing Done in Gents', Boys' and Children's complete. If you need a new suit examine his immense stock. Prices are lower than the lowest.

## WANTED.

A N INTELLIGENT BOY, 12 OR 14 YEARS OLD, who can read manuscript readily, can obtain a situation by applying to the business manager of the Franklin Printing House to-morrow morning. JAS. P. HARRISON & CO.

Oct 24—dtl 24th oct sp

G. W. ADAIR..... AUG

FIVE CENTRAL BUSINESSES

Corner of Loyd and Hunter Streets

**THE O. H. JONES PROPERTY**—AT 42 & 44 Whitehall Street, the 1st day of October, 1882, will sell on the premises, at the corner of Loyd and Hunter streets—

## FIVE BUSINESS LOTS

being a subdivision of the residence lot of Captain O. H. Jones, deceased. Lot No. 1, at the corner of Loyd and Whitehall Streets, 30 feet on each front, 40 feet deep. Lots 2, 3, 4, 5, each front 25 feet, and lot No. 5, adjoining Leichery's, fronts 34 feet, and all extend 100 feet deep. These lots are very near the business houses, none near completion, and an unimproved property, so that they are desirable either for business or central residences. It is strictly gilt edge property. Titles indisputable. Price \$1,000 per foot cash and the remainder in six days with interest. The old money and damaged property will be sold separately, to be removed, for cash. Plat will be at my office. G. W. ADAIR.

Oct 22—23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30.

## KENNESAW ROUTE

### WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD

The following Time Card goes into effect May 18, 1882:

NORTH BOUND.

NO. 8 WESTERN EXPRESS—Daily

Leave Atlanta..... 7:00 a.m.

Arrive Marietta..... 7:45 a.m.

" Cartersville..... 8:20 a.m.

" Dalton..... 9:20 a.m.

" Chattanooga..... 10:50 a.m.

NO. 1—FAST EXPRESS—Daily

Leave Atlanta..... 12:50 p.m.

Arrive Marietta..... 1:25 p.m.

" Cartersville..... 2:20 p.m.

" Dalton..... 2:22 p.m.

" Chattanooga..... 12:30 p.m.

NO. 1—FAST EXPRESS—Daily

Leave Atlanta..... 2:45 p.m.

Arrive Marietta..... 3:25 p.m.

" Cartersville..... 4:20 p.m.

" Dalton..... 5:20 p.m.

" Chattanooga..... 6:22 p.m.

NO. 1—LIMITED EXPRESS—Daily except Sunday

Leave Atlanta..... 12:50 p.m.

Arrive Marietta..... 1:20 p.m.

" Cartersville..... 2:15 p.m.

" Dalton..... 3:15 p.m.

" Chattanooga..... 4:20 p.m.

NO. 1—LIMITED EXPRESS—NORTH—Daily except Sunday

Leave Atlanta..... 5:25 p.m.

Arrive Bolton..... 5:45 p.m.

" Gilmore..... 5:55 p.m.

" Melvor's..... 5:56 p.m.

" Smyrna..... 6:04 p.m.

" Marietta..... 6:15 p.m.

" Acworth..... 6:57 p.m.

" Allatoona..... 7:15 p.m.

" Smyrna..... 7:25 p.m.

" Cartersville..... 7:30 p.m.

" Dalton..... 7:48 p.m.

" Cass..... 7:58 p.m.

Arrive Atlanta..... 8:49 p.m.

No. 12—LIMITED EXPRESS—Daily except Sunday

Leave Chattanooga..... 10:45 a.m.

Arrive Dalton..... 11:45 a.m.

" Cartersville..... 1:45 p.m.

" Dalton..... 2:08 p.m.

" Marietta..... 3:10 p.m.

" Atlanta..... 4:10 p.m.

NO. 12—LIMITED EXPRESS—SOUTH—Daily except Sunday

Leave Kingston..... 7:00 a.m.

Arrive Dalton..... 7:15 a.m.

" Cartersville..... 7:25 a.m.

" Dalton..... 7:45 a.m.

" Marietta..... 8:30 a.m.

" Atlanta..... 9:45 a.m.

Leave Chattanooga..... 10:45 a.m.

Arrive Dalton..... 11:45 a.m.

" Cartersville..... 1:45 p.m.

" Dalton..... 2:08 p.m.

" Marietta..... 3:10 p.m.

" Atlanta..... 4:10 p.m.

Arrive Atlanta..... 5:00 p.m.

No. 12 carries Pullman Cars Atlanta to Louisville, New Orleans to Washington.

No. 12 carries Pullman Cars Atlanta to Rockwood, to Atlanta to New Orleans.

No. 12 carries Pullman Cars Louisville to Atlanta, Rockwood to Atlanta to New Orleans.

B. W. WREN, Gen Pass Agt.

R. A. ANDERSON, Comptendant

Guardian Sale.

**LIGHT FOR ALL!**

Reduction in the Price of Gas.

Important Notice to

Our Patrons.

Thanking our patrons for the liberality heret

## SOCIAL GOSPISS.

WEEK AND ITS ENTERTAINMENTS.

People Here and Elsewhere—The Marriage Season in Full Blast—Social Clubs and Boudoirs. Rumors of Stage and Footlight Happenings—Fashion Notes—Women's Way.

Silver Mounted Harness—A society young gentleman writes to this department saying that he goes a good deal into society, and that he has a silver mounted harness which is too costly and inconvenient just now to replenish. What must be done? Well, a gentleman should always look neat, even if his clothing is of the poorest quality. A good deal of evidence is to evidence of a man's not being important. According to the "Subaltern," Wellington delivered Spain in a red coat estimated at sixpence, and "the Spaniard that Napoleon entered Moscow in a green coat cost him the elbow."

Why Not?—A communication has reached this department of the paper asking who some of the scandalous occurrences in the city are not written up or referred to. That there are many who, in regard to scandal, would like Dryden, "carve it as a fish fit to be eaten." The author of the article, however, has some other article found, which would be as conclusive as "Othello's handkerchief." We do not doubt the object of the column is not to denounce the scandals of society, but the risk of requiring the censorship of law. These columns will never be the sewerage for spreading anything objectionable upon the public.

The "silver mounted harness" is the commandments, and many a man and woman has been scandalized with malicious reports, whereby his or her virtue is exposed. The author of the column should be strictly incorporated in the calendar of criminalities, and every violation of the law should be punished to them by fine and imprisonment. The laws should be strict. If any error should slip into these columns through mistake, it is hoped that THE CONSTITUTION will have the chance of absolution. His virtue to healthy wounds it may inflict.

THE ART LOAN.

The Committees of Ladies and the Work They Have Undertaken To Do.

The managers have thought it proper to print the following committee in order that the public may see to it is connected with the various departments.

The following names of the ladies who compose these committees are requested to furnish all information to the editor of the paper for the different divisions. The following ladies are entitled to be considered as the members of the Atlanta Art Loan Committee.

The following ladies have been constituted as a special committee to have general supervision of the different sections: Mrs. J. C. Jackson, Mrs. J. Lewis, Mrs. J. Lewis, Mrs. Mr. C. E. Eason.

These ladies were unanimous in selecting Mrs. J. Lewis, a member of the above committee, which position she accepted at the special request of the manager. Let me say, we are very glad to have available moment of her time in behalf of this enterprise, and hopes to receive the hearty support of those interested in the exhibition.

Mrs. W. H. Hill, Mrs. Lizzie Colquitt, Miss Minnie Gay, Miss Budle Hill, Miss Emma Mims, Miss Hammontree, Miss Jennie Towns, Miss Prescott, Mrs. F. Peters, Mrs. John Ryan, Mrs. F. R. Smith, Mrs. A. C. Conner, Mrs. Clark Howell, Miss Estelle Leyden, Mrs. H. Snow, Mrs. Darwin Jones, Mrs. R. A. Hemphill, Miss Katty Peters, Mrs. G. M. Stovall.

Refreshment Committee—Mrs. L. H. Clarke, Mrs. W. D. Grant, Mrs. G. H. Fuller, Mrs. J. A. Bowe, Mrs. Ed. Werner, Mrs. W. Peck, Mrs. John Moser, Mrs. Alf Ford, Mrs. A. Moore, Miss Eddie, Misses Biddle, Mrs. Biddle.

Anterior Decorated China—Mrs. H. T. Phillips, Mrs. James Gray, Mrs. J. F. Burke, Mrs. Geo. Windup, Mrs. Judge Jackson.

Fancy Handwork—Mrs. E. B. Jackson, Mrs. W. H. Smith, wife of Lieutenant Governor Sims, Mrs. M. M. Morrison, who, with her son, has been visiting Mrs. K. McKinley, returned to her home in Columbia, South Carolina.

During the week, Mrs. Walter Beeks, and Mrs. Howard Burne, also Major Horne, of Griffin, visited Atlanta.

Misses Bettie and Babe Hamilton, who have been visiting friends in Atlanta, have returned to their home in New York.

Miss Estelle Fehols has returned to her home in Social Circle from a visit to Atlanta.

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**EDUCATIONAL**  
**GEOGETOWN ACADEMY,**  
FOUNDED IN 1799.  
SITUATED NEAR THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.  
Address S stars of the Visitation, Georgetown,  
D. C.

Gov. Alexander H. Stephens:  
Sherman, J. Hon. Francis L. D. C. General Grant,  
J. Semmes, La., Hon. Franklin Pierce,  
Hon. W. Whithorne, Teller, Col. E. W. Lincoln,  
Hon. Sam'l Randall, Pa.; W. T. Wallace,  
Baltimore; Ex-Gov. Brown, Tenn.; Mr.  
Ryan, Atlanta.

Oct 10—dly

MEANS' HIGH SCHOOL,

76 North Forsyth Street, Atlanta, Ga.  
BEGINS ITS FIFTH SCHOLASTIC YEAR ON  
the first Monday in September, 1882. Instruc-  
tion thorough and practical. In addition to the  
regular course, pupils are taught to speak and write  
French fluently by a native teacher. Prof. Augustus  
Means, Principal.

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE,  
Macon Georgia.

THE FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL SESSION WILL  
begin November 1, 1882. The College is fur-  
nished with all modern appliances looking to  
health, happiness and comfort of its inmates.

Art at moderate rates.

Apply for Catalogue to

REV. W. C. BASS, President,  
July 5—dim or REV. C. W. SMITH, Secretary.

ATLANTA FEMALE INSTITUTE,  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

PACHTREE STREET, OPPOSITE GOV-  
ERNOR'S MANSION. The exercises of this school  
will be resumed Wednesday, September 6, 1882  
with a corps of experienced teachers. The object  
of this institution is to afford the advantages of  
thorough education embracing Primary, Inter-  
mediate, Academic and Collegiate Departments. Spe-  
cial attention given to the study of Music, Modern  
Languages, Latin, French, English, Greek, Latin,  
and German teachers are employed. The music  
department is under the able management of Prof.  
Alfredo Barilli. For circulars apply to

Mrs. J. W. BALLARD,  
Principal.  
Sept 19—dly

MISS MARY RYAN  
No. 45 Whitehall Street,

CALLS THE ATTENTION OF THE LADIES  
to an extensive exhibition of Imported and Domestic

HATS AND BONNETS  
For Fall and Winter wear, both trimmed and un-  
trimmed.

LATEST NOVELTY IN HAIR GOODS,  
154 Oct 1—dim

SKETCHING, DRAWING, DESIGNING.

*H. Jones Bradbury*  
ARTIST.  
274 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA.  
Studio Hours from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.  
Drawing Class, 70 Whitehall street, from 3 to  
6 o'clock every afternoon.

FAY & EICHBERG  
ARCHITECTS  
10 C. BROAD STREET.  
ATLANTA, GA.  
May 20—dly

GUSTAVUS E. LEROY,  
ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT,  
123 sep 3—dim  
57 Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

H. P. HUMPHRIES & NORMAN,  
H. P. HUMPHRIES & NORMAN,  
ARCHITECTS,  
48 Marietta street,  
Atlanta, Ga.

BRUCE & MORGAN,  
ARCHITECTS,  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Have the largest and most successful Practice in  
the South. We refer to our work. April 10 tope

JOHN MOSER & LIND,  
ARCHITECTS AND SUPERINTENDENTS,  
63½ Whitehall Street over Schubert's Drug Store.

LAW CARDS.

E. I. Renick, Woodrow Wilson,  
R. ENICK & WILSON.

H. A. TRIPPE, ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
48 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. Room No. 10.  
sep 12—dim

Wm. Haygood, E. W. Martin,  
H. GOOD & MARTIN.

H. GOOD & MARTIN,  
LAWYERS, Up-stairs corner of Decatur and Peachtree street,  
Entrance 17½ Peachtree street.

Thos C. Latimore, Chas B. Freeman

J. ATMIRE FREEMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,  
Commercial Law a Specialty.

Office in James' Hall, Chattanooga, Tenn.  
sep 13—dim

ROBERT R. TRIPPE,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC,  
Room 6 No 48 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga.  
In Practice 8 Years.

Being no longer needed by the United States Attorney  
I will give my time and attention exclusively to the  
practice of law. Practice in State and Federal  
Courts in Atlanta, Superior Court of Bartow county  
and elsewhere by special contract. July 15—dly

EDWARD H. ORR, JR., GUSTAVUS J. ORR, JR.

O. ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
No. 48 Marietta street, corner Forsyth,  
May 13—12m Atlanta, Georgia.

G. ZACHRY, ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
48 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. Regular  
correspondent in Washington City for all Govern-  
ment business. May 11—dim

JOHN D. CUNNINGHAM,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Atlanta, Georgia.

James over the Atlanta National Bank, 15 A.  
Marietta street, 137 April 10.

Henry Jackson, Forster King

JACKSON KING, ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
48 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

Insurance, Railroad, Banking and Commercial  
Law.

J. C. JENKINS, (FORMERLY OF N. C.) ATTOR-  
NEY AT LAW, 48 MARIETTA ST., ATLANTA, GA.  
Formerly of New York, now in Atlanta, Ga. At-  
tached to the Atlanta National Bank, Charles N. C. National Park  
Bank, New York; Han S. Phillips, Solicitor Gen-  
eral U. S., Washington. July 9—dly

R. Wright, Max Meyerhardt, Seaborn Wright,  
Wright, MEYERHARDT, & WRIGHT.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Rome, Georgia.

Collections & Specialty. Feb 28—dly

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. J. G. EARNST,

Has removed his office to 65½ Whitehall street,  
over Rich's old store, and his residence to 192  
Whitehall street.

Sept 10—dim

DRS. J. F. & W. B. HOLMES,  
Proprietors of Dental Library. Proprietors of  
the dental de o Dealers in all kinds  
of dental goods. Jan 11—dly

The People Appreciate Merit

EAGLE AND PHENIX

Columbus, Ga.

SMOOTHEST, STRONGEST, BEST

SOLD BY ALL JOBBERS

1879

SWIFT'S SPECIEIC.  
DRUGGISTS SAY  
OF THE GREATEST OF ALL

BLOOD REMEDIES

GOLD

IS NOT AS

VALUABLE.

DENVER, Colo., August 19, 1882.

Gents—I cannot find words with which to express  
my gratitude to you for your kind offer to help  
me in my case. I was afflicted with the  
horrible blood disease for three years, and after  
spending some time at the Hot Springs, considered

I had only one dozen small bottles of S. S. S. and  
there is not a sign of the disease remaining. My

sores are healed, my throat is entirely well, and  
I am in full strength again.

Being a drug clerk, I have seen so many hundreds  
of men dosed with calomel, iodide of mercury and  
iodide of potash, until they were nearly dead, which  
has been brought on the human family by the use  
of mercurials for blood disease. It is a crying  
shame that physicians do not acknowledge the

merit of SWIFT'S GOLD MEDICINE. Use my

name if you wish. I refer you to my present em-  
ployers, or to Messrs. Colling Bros, St. Louis.

J. H. RAIFE.

Broadway Pharmacy, Denver, Co.

HELEN, Ark., May 17, 1882.

We have sold 24 dozen S. S. S. in the last few months  
It gives better satisfaction than anything of the kind  
we have ever handled.

J. A. CO.

FOUSSVILLE, KY., May 17, 1882.

We have handled 48 dozen S. S. S. in the last three  
months, and have never had better satisfaction than  
any other one.

ARTHUR PETER & CO.

SHERMAN, Texas, May 17, 1882.

We have sold at retail 30 dozen S. S. S. less than a  
month. It gives entire satisfaction to everybody.

A. RICHARDS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 18, 1882.

S. S. S. is selling rapidly and gives universal satis-  
faction. From the many gross sold during the past  
year we have nothing but favorable reports and  
believe it to be a specific indeed.

G. W. JONES & CO.

DALLAS, TEXAS, May 18, 1882.

I have sold at retail in four months over 12 dozen  
S. S. S. and have watched its effects very closely, and  
to every one that has given satisfaction I have  
seen it in the primary, secondary and tertiary  
stages with the most wonderful effect. I have seen  
it stop the hair from falling out in a very short time.  
I advise all sufferers to take it.

W. H. PATTERSON.

RICHMOND, VA., May 18, 1882.

We have sold 24 dozen S. S. S. in the past six months  
and it has given universal satisfaction.

J. W. POWERS & CO.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 18, 1882.

I have handled 24 dozen S. S. S. in a short time, and  
it has given perfect satisfaction.

C. J. LINCOLN.

WICHITA, KAN., May 18, 1882.

I have given better satisfaction than any blood  
medicine we ever sold. I have handled 24 dozen at  
retail in the past six months.

SCHILLER & STEVENS.

DANVILLE, Va., May 18, 1882.

We have never handled anything which gave bet-  
ter satisfaction than S. S. S.

CLARKE & SLATER.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., May 18, 1882.

S. S. S. sells better than anything of the kind that  
we have ever sold—the boys say that it does the  
business.

L. W. WHITAKER & CO.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 18, 1882.

Within the past year we have handled 10s  
dozen S. S. S. It is one of the most popular rem-  
edies we have in our house, sells rapidly and gives  
general satisfaction. In this section many phy-  
sicians have adopted it as a specific for the dis-  
ease in question.

S. MANFIELD & CO.

CINCINNATI, May 12, 1882.

We have sold several gross of S. S. S. during  
the past year, and it has given satisfaction.

J. S. BURSDALE & CO.

BOWLING GREEN, KY., July 1880.

I have had an excellent record for Swift's S. S. S. spe-  
cific, and the results have been most satisfactory.

J. O. BOURET.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., July 1880.

Our sales of Swift's S. S. S. have been good and

its success perfect.

JONES & CARRY.

RICHMOND, VA., May 11, 1881.

We have sold a gross or more of S. S. S. during  
the year, with entire satisfaction to our customers.

POUL MILLER & CO.

CHARLOTTE, NC., May 11, 1881.

S. S. S. is one of the best selling medicines we  
have and is being entirely satisfactory to those  
who use it.

T. C. SMITH.

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 13, 1881.

I have sold at retail about 36 dozen S. S. S. in the  
past six months and it has given satisfaction than  
any blood medicine I have ever taken.

J. A. FLEXNER.

MACON, GA., May 11, 1881.

We have handled in six months 72 dozen S. S. S.  
It sells well and must be a good medicine.

THOMPSON, GEORGE & CO.

PARIS, TEXAS, May 19, 1881.

I have handled within the past year 12 dozen S. S. S.

It has given entire satisfaction.

E. REUSS.

CURES

OT SPRINGS

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